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THE SPLIT IN GEORGIA

BETTER THINGS TO COME THROUGH DEMOCRATIC DISSENSIONS.

WIDENING THE BREACH FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—THE REVOLT OF THE NORWOOD DEMOCRATS AGAINST PARTY CORRUPTION—ATTITUDE OF THE CONTESTING FACTIONS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 24.—One of the most prominent Republicans in Georgia and one of the most highly respectable men in the State is the Hon. Jonathan Norcross, of this city. He has taken a deep interest in the present split in the Georgia Democracy, and fancies that he sees in it the hope of better days for his party in the South—the promise of better government, the assurance of ampler justice to the millions of colored people, whose voice is seldom heard in Southern politics at present. Mr. Norcross is therefore doing all that he can to widen the breach in the Georgia Democracy, and for this reason alone he supports what is considered the weaker wing. The other day THE TIMES's correspondent met him and asked him what he thought of the situation in Georgia.

"I can best think," he said, "that the action of the minority of the Democratic Convention held in this city in August is the most important and promising movement that has taken place in this State since the close of the great civil war, whether in a State or national point of view. It was based on two considerations—first, the evils growing out of the solid and overwhelming Democratic Party; second, the corruption and despotism which had sprung from such a state of affairs. Of course, the usual amount of ambition for place and power which animates men in free society everywhere is playing its part in the movement; but the young men who led this revolt against a powerful party, in point of virtue and talent, comprise the best material in the State, and the nerve with which they acted, (for they had none of the old distinguished politicians to lead them,) must stand as a monument to their courage and devotion to principle, let the result of the coming election be what it may. On the side of this movement have since been enlisted such men as Alexander H. Stephens, ex-Chief-Justice Warner, Senator B. H. Hill, ex-Senator H. V. M. Miller, ex-Gov. James M. Smith, and a large number of other men, embracing nearly all the political ability of the State, while, on the side of Colquitt and the Administration wing, ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown and ex-Senator John B. Gordon are the chief leaders of political distinction and talent. It is true, the whole movement was ostensibly directed against Gov. Colquitt and his Administration, with side skirmishes against Joe Brown and Gordon. But most of the Norwood men now admit that the fight is in reality against the corruptions of the solid Democracy in general, which, as every intelligent man sees and knows, is exercising a paralyzing influence upon our Southern political, industrial, and commercial interests. In no State, perhaps, in the Union, except South Carolina and Mississippi, have the hypocritical and knavish tactics which everywhere characterize Democratic rule been more skillfully and remorselessly employed than in Georgia. Under its influence a combination had been formed, or was forming, which threatened to ripen into an oligarchy, or a regency, competent to control not only the patronage and power of the state Government, but its entire railroad and commercial interests, extending into other States; something like the Albany regency, which was formed in New-York some 50 years ago, and, as everybody now knows, constituted the chief corner-stone of the national Democracy, which has brought unnumbered woes upon our country, and especially upon the South. These woes and calamities commenced with the commercial crash of 1837, as the result of Democratic warfare against a tariff, against internal improvements, and a sound national currency. Passing over the other enormous crimes of this party, many intelligent men of the South, not Republicans, begin to see a similar fight on the part of the Democracy against the prosperous condition of the country, and especially of the South, brought about by Republican legislation and rule. Some compare our condition at the present time with that of John Quincy Adams's Administration, when the Democratic conspirators attacked and overthrew it simply because it was pure, wise, and honest, like that we are now enjoying under President Hayes."

"Do you think the division in the Democratic Party in this State will be permanent? And if so, which wing will be most likely to affiliate with the national Republican Party?"

"As to the first part of your question, it is impossible to speak with certainty. The split has thus far every appearance of being permanent. It grows wider every day, but the cunning tactics of the Democratic leaders may heal it. This, however, will also depend on circumstances and events yet to take place. As to the latter part of your question, I have only to say that as a matter of course one wing or the other will gravitate toward the great Republican Party, and this party will favor one or the other, that is to say, if Garfield is elected, as I suppose he surely will be. But if for some inscrutable reason Providence shall permit the people to again place the Democratic Party in power, then, indeed, will there be a reconciliation of these two things, or a conflict for the Government patronage, which will open the eyes of the people to Democratic despotism and crimes. As matters now stand, let individuals and newspapers say what they may, a majority of these Independents in Georgia see more hope for the country in the election of Garfield than in the election of Hancock."

"What do you think of the action of the Republican convention which met in this city on Sept. 7?"

"I think it amounted to nothing but sound and fury. The Colquitt leaders thought it was about to nominate a candidate for Governor, and they exerted themselves with might and main to prevent such a result, for the reason that a nomination, as they supposed, would injure Colquitt and benefit Norwood. But be this as it may, no suitable man could be found to run, or, if one could be found, he knew he would be ground to a powder between the Democracy and the Independents. He probably would not have received more than 5,000 votes in the State."

"What do you think of Norwood's chance at election over Colquitt as Governor of Georgia?"

"We have, and can have, no data from which to estimate results. At the present time Norwood appears to be on the up grade and Colquitt on the down grade, but there is no telling which will be on the highest summit on the election day. One thing is certain, the split and the contest will result in an increased vote for Garfield, provided we furnish the people with tickets, notwithstanding the fact that a month intervenes between the State and national elections. This increase will arise from two causes—first, from the freedom and protection the negroes will have in the Gubernatorial election, and, second, from the rivalry between the two parties for the control of Federal patronage, each being anxious to treat the negroes well, with an eye to this prize."

"What do you think of the feeling and sentiment of the Southern people at this time in regard to the Federal Government?"

"It is a mistake to suppose that the entire rank and file of the white people of the South are heart and soul with the Democratic Party. Thousands upon thousands now counted as Democrats know, as well as the Republicans of the North know, that the Democratic Party has never brought anything but evil upon the country, and that from the days of Jackson it has been nothing but a curse and a scourge to the people. And now, as the civil war and its prejudices and excitements recede, these men, although averse to uniting in mass with the Republican Party, are more than ready to break from a party and a party name which have brought nothing but calamities upon them, and which they fear will do so again if the party gets into power. Nor are they without symptoms that the leading Democrats at the North are as destitute of honesty and patriotism as Satan is of piety, and that, should the party again come into power, their peace and safety will be as greatly endangered as they always have been under its rule. This is proved in this State by their support of Felton, a hotter, in the Seventh Congressional District; in their following and support of Alexander H. Stephens, outside of the party, in the Eighth Congressional District; in their following under the leadership of Emory Speer, a young Independent in the Ninth District, and in acting in the same way in the Fourth District, under the guidance of ex-Gov. James M. Smith, in electing Henry Persons to Congress, two years ago, in opposition to the organized Democracy. Now, under the call of a protesting minority, for the whole State, the people are rallying under ex-Senator T. M. Norwood, as a candidate for Governor. It is true, Mr. Norwood is classed by some as a Bourbon. If so, he is a strong man taken from the enemy's camp in imitation of the action of the Democracy in the candidacy of Horace Greeley in 1872, and now in the candidacy of Hancock, a Union General in the great civil war. But if for want of common sense, if for want of self-respect and respect for the great and good cause, and the Republican Party which has stood by the country in all its perils, or if from sheer poltroonery or love of anarchy and revolution, or if from a determination of God to scourge the people still more, the voters of the North shall again place the power of the country in the hands of the Democratic Party, then indeed will all the signs of returning reason and patriotism at the South pass away, and we may look for another decade of confusion and terror to fall upon this land. When in 1844 the news of the defeat of Henry Clay spread over the South, thousands of men and women wept like children bereft of a parent. And why? It was because they saw the triumph of a mad and reckless party, ready to bring upon them years of sorrow. There are more people in the South to-day who will bewail the defeat of James A. Garfield than wept over the defeat of Henry Clay, and a still more fearful apprehension of calamities in the future will seize upon thousands upon thousands who have done their country no harm."

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 25.—The *Constitution* has received estimates from the Sheriffs and Ordinaries of 104 counties of Georgia. The estimates place Colquitt's majority for Governor at over 30,000 in these counties.

GONE OVER TO THE DEMOCRATS.

TWO INDIANA GREENBACKERS DESERT THEIR PARTY—HOW THE TREACHERY WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 25.—Some surprise was caused to-day by the publication of a letter of withdrawal of J. B. Yeagley and Noah W. Parker, National Greenback candidates for Secretary of State and State Senator from this county, respectively. Both gentlemen announce that the Republican Party is the unflinching enemy to their views of currency reform, while the Democratic Party is friendly, and that the election of Landers would be hailed by all the friends of financial relief. This maneuvre seems to be the outcome of the recent Democratic-Greenback negotiations. Neither of the parties is of any special prominence, but the scheme originally embraced the transfer of the *Sun*, the Greenback State organ, of which Yeagley was three-fourths owner. Had this been consummated, the trade might have been worth something to the Democrats, but it failed by reason of the stubbornness of the editor, J. K. Speer, and the owner of the other fourth. Yeagley first endeavored to induce Speer to turn the *Sun* over to the Democracy, but failing in that, attempted to intimidate him. He failed in that, and was compelled to transfer his stock in the paper to C. C. Post, Chairman of the State Central Committee, so the Democracy gets only the two men, and the Nationals have plenty of time to fill their places and warn the party thoroughly of the treachery. Parker was closeted with English until a late hour last night, and there is little doubt that it is a clear bargain and sale.

The Nationals are not surprised at the turn of affairs, knowing of Yeagley's course toward Speer, while the Republicans are quite contented with the things, knowing, from their experience in buying off Wolcott in 1876, that the outcome will be to their benefit. The mass of the Nationals will repudiate any attempted coalition. Gen. Weaver is on the slate for six speeches and is in earnest and decisive in denouncing anything that looks like fusions. Republicans say that the attempt on the part of the Democrats to capture the Greenbackers gives the lie to their assertions that they have an undoubted plurality in the State. Their actions show that they know they stand on uncertain ground. It is thought that these withdrawals may be the precursor to others, the general belief being that before long some arrangement will be entered into in this district for a fusion on Delamatyr.

DEMAND FOR SMALL SILVER COINS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Cashier of the Treasury is now shipping daily to different parts of the country—principally South and West—about $25,000 in fractional silver. The demand for fractional silver has doubled within the past week. The orders are mostly for dimes, half-dimes, and quarters. Much of the silver is sent out in bags containing $10 each which go through the mails as registered matter. This mode of distributing coin is said to have become quite popular, and orders are constantly arriving for mail packages, especially from places where there are no banks, and which are distant from the centres where fractional silver accumulates. Some silver has been sent in this manner to Post Offices as far distant as Oregon. It is noticed that in sending orders to the Treasury, the term "fractional silver coin" is very frequently construed to include the two, three, and five cent pieces, but it does not. Those coins should be ordered direct from the United States Mint.

THE CHRISTIANCY DIVORCE SUIT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—A commission has been issued in the suit of Isaac P. Christiancy against Lillie M. Christiancy, for divorce, to E. B. Coles, a lawyer of New-York, to take the testimony of George E. Haight in support of Mrs. Christiancy's allegations of cruel treatment contained in her cross bill. Mr. Haight was in Peru at the time Mrs. Christiancy charges the acts of cruelty were committed.

PRESIDENT HAYES AND PARTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—A Redding dispatch says: "The President and his party arrived here last night at 8 o'clock, and had a public reception at the hotel. They started this morning in a special six-horse coach, will travel in the day-time, and arrive in Roseburg, Oregon, on Sept. 29.

A FROLIC OF YALE STUDENTS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—A Hancock and English flag, suspended over Chapel-street, opposite the rooms of the Jeffersonian Club, a Democratic social organization, was hauled into the rooms of the Sigma Epsilon, a Yale Freshmen secret society, occupying the floor above the Jeffersonian, last evening and torn into shreds. The Sophomore members of the society were engaged in initiating Freshmen into the society during the evening. The affair is the occasion of great excitement, and the Democrats were with difficulty restrained from forcibly entering the students' rooms. The Police were appealed to, but arrived after the students had retired to the college Campus. A Police guard was placed at the door of the society's hall for the night.

A CAR-THIEF CAUGHT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—F. A. Gyss, one of the notorious Eleventh-avenue gang, was placed in jail here to-day, having been arrested at 3 o'clock this morning, with goods in his possession which were stolen from cars on the Hudson River Railroad. Five of the gang have been arrested within the past five months, four of whom are brothers, and all are now in jail.

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD

THE GERMANS OF OHIO WORKING WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

THE DEMOCRACY'S FUTILE BID FOR THEIR SUPPORT—PRINCIPLES WHICH CAUSE THEM TO SUPPORT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—SLIM BASIS FOR DEMOCRATIC PRETENSIONS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 25.—When Judge Lang was nominated for Secretary of State in the Democratic Convention of July last, he declared, in his speech of acceptance, that the Ohio Germans would rally to his support and to that of the Democratic national ticket. In so speaking he called attention to the terms upon which he had secured the nomination, and indicated the direction in which his chief electioneering effort was to lie. The German vote of Ohio is a power, and not being purchasable, the Democratic leaders are put to unusual stress to discover some method by which it can be won from its natural allegiance to the Republican Party. One of these efforts resulted in the resurrection of Judge Lang from his long sleep, and the committal to his hands of a trust that would never have been given him had he been of native descent.

The boast has been sent forth that the Germans of the State are certain to support Hancock. It would be hard to discover upon what grounds this broad claim is based. It is, of course, true that here and there a prominent German is supporting Hancock, or even running for some local office upon a Democratic ticket, but the rank and file of German voters—the solid majority who do their talking at the polls—are to-day for Garfield and the Republican ticket. When Mr. Greeley was nominated for the Presidency, a large number of the leading Ohio Germans gave him their earnest support. They did so because they believed in him and in the principles which he put forth. When the Liberal Republican movement came to such disaster in the defeat of Greeley, a large number of these Germans—being steadfast in their faiths and not sudden in change—still worked with the Democratic Party. But the Germans here are essentially believers in hard money and the fulfillment of national promises, and so when the Allen and Cary wing of the Democratic Party began to twine that party around to inflation and uncertainty, the main body of Germans called a halt, and, not being obeyed, quietly turned about and went back to solid ground. They have been consistent hard-money men ever since, and it was due to the influence of the Germans who still remained in the Democratic ranks that the Democratic Party *did not go further at times in its race* toward the delusive "Ohio idea" that danced them on toward the pit.

Standing thus, the majority are in full accord with Gen. Garfield upon the financial question. They believe in him as a man and trust him as a law-maker. In him, as in Hancock, they do not see the dangerous military idea that was their chief objection to a third nomination of Gen. Grant. They accepted his nomination with great pleasure, and in many cases made haste to tender him their cordial support. They are in accord with the Republican platform, and will vote the Republican ticket in October as in November. That portion of the German vote that still remains to the Democrats is paraded with much noise, and made to represent far more backing than belongs to it. In Cleveland, for instance, the Democratic German Club has been in existence 15 weeks, and although those responsible for its creation claim a membership of 2,300, they have so far failed to show the list in the public prints, as the Republicans have dared them to again and again. The Republican German Club was organized on Sept. 16, yet it already shows a legitimate list of 1,000 names, and will have from 3,000 to 3,500 by the time Carl Schurz speaks here on Oct. 1. Its officers and members are earnest and determined in their purpose of setting the Ohio Germans right before the people, and in disproving the stories that the Democrats have been manufacturing and trading upon. Were the Germans of the district where the Democrats claim them to be, ex-Lieut. Gov. Jacob Meuller, a Democrat, would have accepted the Democratic nomination, as he was begged to do, instead of declining it, and thus admitting that he considered the district hopeless. All that the Republicans claim in Cuyahoga can, with equal force be claimed in Hamilton, where the Germans are working with the Republicans. They stand in the same position in the grape-growing counties along the lake shore, and in the Montgomery district, where one of their number, Mr. Schultz, is the Republican nominee for Congress. They are opposed to a solid South, to inflation, and to a military record as the one great qualification for the creation of a President.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 25.—At the Prohibition Congressional Convention of the Thirty-third District to-day, A. R. Sellew, of Dunkirk, was nominated for Congress.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 25.—The Democratic Convention of Lehigh County met this morning and instructed the conferees to support the Hon. William Mutchler, of Easton, for Congress. Mr. Mutchler has now been indorsed by all the counties of the Tenth Congressional District, and his nomination is assured.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 25.—It is expected that the Hon. George A. Bingham, Judge of the Supreme Court, having accepted the nomination for Congress in the Third District, will tender his resignation as Judge either to-day or at the close of his term at Newport, where he is presiding. Judge Ladd, of Lancaster, and I. N. Blodgett, of Franklin, are spoken of as likely to succeed him. The appointment, according to the precedent, will be given to a Democrat.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Democrats to-day nominated George F. Crumley for member of Assembly from Herkimer County.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Democrats of Tompkins County to-day nominated Dr. C. C. Coole for member of Assembly.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Oneida County to-day nominated Edward Evans, of Rome, for member of Assembly.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Broome County Democratic Convention here to-day nominated D. E. Grant for the Assembly, A. D. Wales for District Attorney, Andrew H. Place for Justice of the Sessions, and Hiram A. Mosher for Superintendent of the Poor.

BOARD OF REGISTRY MEETINGS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—In answer to a question, the Secretary of State telegraphs as follows: "In incorporated villages of over 7,000 inhabitants, and in cities of less than 16,000, as determined by the last census, inspectors of Election must meet as a Board of Registry on Tuesday, five weeks before the election. In cities exceeding 16,000 inhabitants, and in towns whose boundary lines shall abut against any such city, Inspectors meet as a Board of Registry three weeks before the election."

A VAIN DEMOCRATIC SCHEME.

BABYLON, Long Island, Sept. 25.—Isaac H. Hunter, the colored orator, was announced to address a Democratic meeting here Monday evening, but the proposed introduction of this freedman excited such a howl of indignation from the rank and file of the Democracy here that the leaders have been compelled to postpone the meeting, for fear of a stampede from their ranks. This bid for colored votes, as a political dodge, has rebounded upon the party who attempted it, and has created much hard feeling in the camp. The colored voters here are too intelligent to be caught by chaff, and will, almost to a man, register their votes for Garfield and Arthur in November.

PHILADELPHIA'S LOYALTY SHOWN.

A DEMONSTRATION BY OVER THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND REPUBLICANS—SPEECHES BY BLAINE, GEN. BINGHAM AND OTHERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The Republicans of this city to-night held a meeting to ratify the nomination of Garfield and Arthur. It was a demonstration of immense proportions, and the like has never been seen here before on a political occasion. The main feature was a parade of all the ward clubs in Broad-street, marshaled by Major-Gen. Hartranft. The procession was a success in every particular, there being nearly 35,000 men in line. It partook largely of a tariff demonstration, and noteworthy was a club of men, marshaled by Hamilton Disston, and called the Protective Tariff Club. There were many transparencies in the line, and most conspicuous for its frequent appearance was the quotation from Gen. Grant's recent letter to Senator Conkling, "that the Democratic Party is not fit to be trusted," &c. The Union League paraded 200 members under Col. R. Dale Benson's marshalship, this being only the third occasion in its existence when the league turned out. At the head of the Union Republican Club was an immense transparency with these words: "The war cost the loyal North $6,000,000,000." It was long past midnight when the procession ceased, and it is hard to find a Hancock man in the streets.

There were several stands for speakers, the main one being at the Union League House, where Senator Blaine made a short speech. He was followed by R. Stockett Mathews, of Maryland; Thomas Marshall Pitts, and Wayne MacVeagh. The following telegram from Gov. Henry M. Hoyt was read: "An engagement I cannot well forego will prevent my reaching you to-night. Until a member of your league can express his sentiments and vote his convictions without loss of life or manhood, as well in Mississippi as in Pennsylvania, your mission is unfinished." Gen. Henry H. Bingham, member of Congress from the First District, who served upon Gen. Hancock's personal staff, made a speech, and in closing his remarks took occasion to deny that Hancock was not at Gettysburg on the third day of the fight, and called attention to the fact that Hancock meant Democracy with all its teachings, history, and purposes, and that this was not a battle between men.

During the progress of the meeting, the President of the Union League Club, Mr. Boker, sent the following dispatch to Gen. Arthur:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.

Gen. Chester A. ArtDur, New-York City:

Philadelphia greets New-York. Grand Republican demonstration in front of Union League Club-house. Blaine speaking to largest meeting ever known here. Thirty-five thousand voters in procession.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
President Union League Club.

THE ALABAMA COLORED MEN.

A DEMONSTRATION IN ALABAMA—DECIDING TO EMIGRATE IF THEIR RIGHTS ARE WITHHELD.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 25.—The emigration meeting advertised several weeks ago was held to-day. A large procession of colored men, headed by music, and several hundred men on horseback, carrying portraits of Garfield and Arthur and flags and banners with appropriate inscriptions, marched through the principal streets of the city, making a magnificent display. When they reached the fair grounds, the place of meeting, there were nearly 4,000 colored men present, all of whom were voters. The meeting was opened with a fervent prayer offered by the Rev. James Foster. The President of the Colonization Company, Mr. James K. Green, made an address stating the object of the meeting, and he was followed by several others, prominent colored men. Loud calls were made for the Hon. J. J. Hinds, the former State Senator of Alabama, who addressed the meeting in his usual happy style. He was followed by Mr. Paul Strobach, candidate for Congress from this district. All the speakers were enthusiastically applauded. Each speaker advised the people that it would be to their interest to stay in the country where most of them were born and raised, and where the climate best suited them, provided that Democratic Party would respect their rights as freemen, and quit depriving them of the most sacred rights of the American citizen—the right of a free ballot.

The resolutions, passed unanimously, contained mainly the same sentiment, and declared most emphatically that the colored Republicans would give the Democrats one more chance, at the Presidential and Congressional election, in November next, and if they were again counted out at that time, then, the resolution says, "we are unwilling to longer remain in the country where our most sacred rights are so shamelessly disregarded, and we solemnly pledge ourselves to sever our relations with our present fellow-citizens, and to go to a country where our rights as citizens and men will be respected." Another resolution was:

Resolved, Also, that we have come to the conclusion herein expressed in sorrow and not in anger; that we earnestly hope our appeal will be heeded, and that the sorrow of a separation from life-time friends, old homes, past associations, and the graves of relatives and kindred may thus be avoided. But if it is not heeded, we are determined to execute our purpose at whatever sacrifice of interest, sentiment, and feeling.

One of the resolutions also indorsed every word said by Mr. Paul Strobach, while in New-York, concerning the last election farce of Alabama, and especially in his interview with THE NEW-YORK TIMES's *reporter, which was* denounced so bitterly by the Democrats here. The following are some of the most conspicuous inscriptions on the banners: "A Free Ballot and Honest Count, or No Cotton" on one side of the banner; on the other, "Naught is Naught, Two is a Figure, All for the White Man, Nothing for the Nigger." This was signed "McGhee's Switch." Another read: "We want No More than Our Rights, and We'll Have Them if Alabama Won't;" "A Fair Election and an Honest Count—Alabama Democratic majority, 93,000;" "No Troops at the Polls, Hancock the Military, McGhee's Switch;" "Garfield, the Canal Boy, the Self-made Man; Hancock Educated at the Cost of the United States. Arthur, the Liberal-minded, Whole-souled Man; English, the Forecloser of Laborers' Mortgages." The meeting, the largest and most enthusiastic ever held since the overthrow of the Republican Party in this State, was a glorious success, and ought to open the eyes of the planters, the business men, and, in fact, of every man interested in the welfare of this State.

CONGRATULATING SOLON CHASE.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 25.—The following dispatch has been received by Solon Chase from Gen. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for the Presidency, dated, Mount Pleasant, West Va., Sept. 23: "I congratulate you upon your straightforward courage in Maine. The Greenbackers of the United States will stand by you." Denis Kearney also sends him a congratulatory dispatch, saying that victory by Fusionists is defeat, and asking, "What is the matter with Murch? Has the victory turned his head?"

UNION VETERANS' CONVENTION.

The following call has been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS UNION VETERANS' NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 25, 1880.

General Order No. 16.

The Union Veteran Soldiers and Sailors of the United States will meet in convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on Thursday the 7th day of October, 1880.

U. S. GRANT, Commander-in-Chief.
Official: DRAKE DE KAY, Adjt.-General.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—The insurgent chief Carrille, with his few remaining followers, has surrendered at Bayamo. He will be sent to Spain.

THE DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS

MR. KELLY SCORES A POINT FOR TAMMANY HALL.

THE PEACE AND HARMONY CONFERENCE ADJOURNS UNTIL FRIDAY—WHAT FURNOY DEMANDED AT THE CONFERENCE YESTERDAY.

Tammany Hall, under the leadership of Mr. John Kelly, scored another victory yesterday. The Irving Hall Conference Committee of Twenty-four demanded that the Tammany Hall Conference Committee of Twenty-four should meet them in the Westminster Hotel on Friday, and Mr. Kelly, who was calmly arranging his feathers and war-paint for the Saratoga Convention, said that under no circumstances would the Tammany committee meet the Irving Hall people until yesterday. The leaders of the Irving Hall organization were stricken dumb by what they called Mr. Kelly's insolence and "cheek." The leaders of Irving Hall began to realise the fact that they are in his hands. He said he would not confer with them Friday, and defied them to do their worst to force him into a conference upon that day. He told them that he would meet them yesterday, but did not add that he would again compel them to accede to his wishes. Yesterday afternoon statesmen of the Democratic mold were thick in the neighborhood of Tammany Hall, Irving Hall, the Westminster Hotel, and the adjacent beer gardens. The Tammany Hall Conference Committee of Twenty-four met in the Fourteenth-street cave and grimaced over the situation. The Committee on Organization was in session, and every member quietly expressed the opinion that Tammany Hall had so far the best of the negotiations. They even said that they pitied the deplorable condition in which the Irving Hall statesmen were placed. A short time ago ex-Senator Hugh H. Moore, who is a candidate for the position of Commissioner of Public Works, and who hopes that Mayor Cooper will nominate him, and that the Board of Aldermen will confirm him, offered a resolution in Irving Hall that the Conference Committee of Twenty-four should insist, first, last, and all the time, that the nomination for the Mayoralty should be ceded to Irving Hall. That resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice. The prospect of victory with an Irving Hall candidate at the head of the ticket was very gratifying to the men who had been kicked out of Tammany Hall by Mr. Kelly, and they laughed and grew fat.

When Mr. Maurice J. Power, in the headquarters of the alleged Hancock veterans in the Westminster Hotel called the Conference Committee of Twenty-four to order last evening he looked sadly upon them. Small birds had previously seated themselves upon his expansive ears, and had whispered therein that Mr. Kelly would not permit his conference committee to confer with the Irving Hall people until after the State Convention. THE TIMES, several days ago, gave this information to the thousand and one leaders of the Irving Hall Democracy. Chairman Power looked at his committee in a pitiful way and asked their pleasure, as though men in their position saw anything pleasant around them. The Tammany Hall Conference Committee of Twenty-four arrived, and, at a nod from Mr. Kelly, Mr. Henry D. Purroy arose and said that the Tammany committee demanded that ex-Senator Moore's resolution should be rescinded, and, further, they would not be prepared to confer with the Irving Hall Committee upon County nominations until next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. Purroy added that Tammany Hall would be well represented in the Saratoga Convention in the interests of peace and harmony. Mr. George H. Purser, Maurice J. Power, and other Irving Hall statesmen protested against a delay until after the Saratoga Convention, and the statesmen of Tammany Hall men laughed in their sleeves. Chairman Power, after much whispering among his committee, at length, in a doleful way, announced that the conference committees will not meet again until next Friday. No action was taken upon Tammany's demand that ex-Senator Moore's resolution should be rescinded. To-morow morning the Tammany Hall people will take a special train for Saratoga, and on a later train the Irving Hall Democracy will be found.

As an instance of the prospects of peace and harmony in the various districts, it is simply necessary to refer to the Twenty-third Assembly District. This district was given to Irving Hall in the Westminster Hotel lottery. The lottery managers agreed on Thursday to give the district two Tammany Hall delegates and one Irving Hall delegate. This is the district which ex-Senator Hugh H. Moore assumes to carry in his pocket. He has repeatedly said that no man could beat him at the polls in this district, and yet, notwithstanding his truly Democratic boast, he has been again and again defeated. He goes to the Saratoga Convention as Irving Hall's representative, and with him go from Tammany Hall Randolph B. Martine and John M. Coman, the latter one of his most bitter enemies. It was said last night that the ex-Senator will object in the most decided manner to any association with Mr. Coman, who is one of the Secretaries of the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization. It was further said that the ex-Senator, who claims to be as much of a "leader" as any one else in Irving Hall, will insist upon breaking up the compact between Tammany and Irving Hall rather than become an associate of Mr. Coman in a State Convention. The ex-Senator is, therefore, as much in favor of peace and harmony as is ex-Senator John Fox.

It was common talk among politicians yesterday that the nomination for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District is to be sold to the highest bidder. *This is the district now represented* in Congress by Nicholas Muller. In the Westminster Hotel lottery, Mr. Kelly gave the district to the Irving Hall people, and the latter propose that the man who gets the nomination shall pay dearly for it. Many candidates have been mentioned, the latest being Gen. Martin T. McMahon. Justice Duffy was in a happy mood yesterday and last evening over the fact that the First Assembly District had secured the prize banner for the best display in the Tammany Hall parade of Thursday night. He frankly admitted that without the grand turnout of the Congressman Nicholas Muller Association the district would not have been awarded a banner at all, but he is loth to give the flag to Mr. Muller, who will insist that he alone is entitled to it. The prospect of a struggle between Mr. Muller and Justice Duffy for possession of this flag is imminent.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

NEWBURG, Sept. 25.—The Republicans of Newburg held their second grand rally to-night at the Opera-house. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Old Guard Veteran Republicans of the city, many of whom occupied seats on the platform. Although the worst night in the week for a meeting here, the building was crowded beyond its seating capacity, a good many persons standing. Judge James W. Taylor was made Chairman, and he introduced Major Z. K. Pangborn, of Jersey City, who spoke nearly two hours, making a very earnest and convincing address. It was replete with telling points and anecdotes, and the audience grew very enthusiastic, and Major Pangborn and his vigorous utterances were often applauded and cheered.

ROCKLAND LAKE, Sept. 25.—An active Garfield and Arthur campaign club has been formed here, with the following officers: James B. Drew, President; Peter Nichols, James A. Green, and Hiram Perry, Vice-Presidents; John Van Fleet, Secretary; Moses G. Taylor, Corresponding Secretary; Peter Nichols, Treasurer; George R. Polhemus, Marshal.

ELMIRA, Sept. 25.—The meeting held here on Thursday night was a tremendous one. The new wigwam was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, the crowds were large and enthusiastic, and the speeches were all received enthusiastically.

HUNTLAND, Ulster County, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Last night the Republicans of Lloyd and neighboring towns turned out in force to hear Gen. G. H. Sharpe, of Kingston. A large crowd was in attendance, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

FIGHTING THE PULLMAN COMPANY.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO MAKING ITS OWN PALACE CARS—THE CAR COMPANY ASKING AN INJUNCTION.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—In the United States Court here to-day, the Pullman Palace Car Company, of Chicago, filed a bill of complaint and prayed for an injunction against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to restrain it from the construction and use of palace cars which, it is claimed, are infringements on the Pullman patents. The bill of complaint is an extensive document, and sets forth in detail the history of the Pullman Company, and its contract with the Baltimore and Ohio Company. The Pullman Company, it is stated, has manufactured cars sufficient for all the railroads in the United States, and has invested $10,000,000 in its business, $6,000,000 of which is in stock of the company, held by 1,100 stockholders. It then alleges that the Baltimore and Ohio entered into a contract with it for the use of cars Oct. 1, 1870, and now that the contract is about to expire, is in the act of building, at Dayton, Ohio, a number of palace cars which are infringements on the Pullman patents. The Pullman Company, therefore, prays the court for a perpetual injunction to restrain the Baltimore and Ohio from either the manufacture or the use of such cars.

The Baltimore and Ohio determined upon this step some time ago, and is prepared to make a sturdy fight with the Pullman Company upon the question of its patent rights. The Pullman Company claims patents on every article in its car, from the berth to the towel-rack, and will employ able counsel to press this suit. Several of the Baltimore and Ohio's new palace cars have reached Baltimore, and were to be put in use on Oct. 1. The Pullman Company also charges that the Baltimore and Ohio is endeavoring to get other roads to close their contracts with it, and without question the Baltimore and Ohio is not alone in this fight. The case is set for a hearing Oct. 7.

MURDER IN MOOSIC MOUNTAINS.

STARTLING DISCOVERY BY BOYS—AN ATTEMPT TO HIDE A CRIME.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 25.—The County Coroner, Dr. N. Y. Lee, of this city, and a party of men went to the Moosic Mountains this morning to make an examination of the dead body of a stranger who was found in a chasm yesterday by a number of boys while out chestnut gathering. The discovery was made by a lad named Willie Humphrey. He saw the body at the foot of a tree into which he had clambered. He and his companions approached the body, which lay upon its face, stretched at full length between two large rocks. The boys then ran away in terror and told what they had seen. Several men hastened to the place and found that the body was that of a man who appeared to be 40 years of age. It lay a little inclined to the right side, and the left hand held a revolver, while a large mark above the right ear showed where a bullet had entered. The visitors did not disturb the body, but immediately notified the authorities, giving it as their opinion that the stranger had committed suicide. This theory was dispelled to-day, when Dr. Lee made an examination of the body. He found that the shot was clustered by some blunt instrument, and the mark of the bullet upward over the right ear indicated that it could not have been inflicted by the man holding a revolver in his left hand. Dr. Lee unhesitatingly declared to THE TIMES's correspondent that the man had been murdered and left between the rocks by his assassins, who had placed a revolver in his hand for the purpose of giving the impression that he had committed suicide. The Coroner's jury made a close examination into the case, and reached a similar conclusion. The man had evidently lain where the body was found for a week. He was dressed in a blue coat and gray trousers, and his hair was dashed with gray. The face indicated that of a refined gentleman. There was nothing in the pockets to give the slightest clue to the identity of the dead man. The county detective, Capt. W. H. Carling, with a number of his associates, have entered upon a rigid investigation of the case. When the news of the discovery reached Scranton last evening, it caused but little surprise, as everybody thought the stranger had committed suicide, but the investigations of Coroner Lee, and his positive assertions that the man was murdered, have aroused a genuine excitement to-day. Some persons are of the opinion that the body is that of a man who has been missing from Pike County for two weeks, and a messenger has been sent to the missing man's relatives with a full description of the dead body. The body was discovered about five miles from this city, and a short distance from the head of No. 6 plane of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's gravity road.

A BOY KILLS HIS PLAYMATE.

TRAGIC RESULT OF A QUARREL ABOUT A GAME OF MARBLES.

READING, Penn., Sept. 25.—A fatal quarrel took place this afternoon at Ninth and Oley streets, in this city, between Robert Divver, aged 12 years, a son of Joseph Divver, baggage-master at the Reading Railroad Depot, who resides at No. 627 North Ninth-street, and Charles Himmelreich, aged 14 years, a son of D. S. Himmelreich, of No. 711 North Ninth-street. It seems that the two boys were playing a game of marbles, and got into a quarrel, when Himmelreich picked up a large stone and flung it at his playmate, striking him on the left temple. Divver immediately sank unconscious to the ground. Assistance was obtained, and the injured boy carried into Himmelreich's carpenter shop, which is close by. Medical aid was summoned, but when the physician arrived the boy was dead. The Coroner was notified, and at once impaneled a jury, but will not hold an inquest until to-morrow at 9 o'clock. The lad Himmelreich has been arrested to await the action of the Coroner's jury. An immense crowd gathered about the house of Divver. The Chief of Police has a squad of Police guarding the house of Himmelreich to be used in case of any disturbance. The wildest excitement prevails to-night in the neighborhood where the boy was killed. The only injuries visible on the head of the dead lad is an abrasion of the skin upon the temple, and several bruises on the face and forehead caused by his fall to the pavement.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

ELECTION OF DELEGATES FROM THE VARIOUS ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS OF THE STATE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 25.—The Democrats of the First District of Dutchess County have appointed John B. Laverich, Daniel W. Guernsey, and David Warner delegates to the State Convention. The Democrats

The New-York Times, Sunday, September 26, 1880.—Triple Sheet.

EUROPE'S TROUBLED EAST

THE POWERS AND THE DULCIGNO QUESTION.

EVACUATION—THE OTTOMAN ULTIMATUM OF THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION—AUSTRIA'S INTENTIONS—THE POWERS—ADVICE TO GREECE AND TURKEY.

MADRAS

AND ABROAD.

FLORENCE, Sept. 10.—The depressed condition of American art, and its inability to compete with foreign productions, even in the matter of cheapness, is the subject of much discussion here, despite the high protective duties, it has been thought to be charged to the economic law of supply and demand. The Italian artist produces cheaply because his wants are few and his standard of living low. He can afford to work for small profits, and can live on a few francs a week. The American artist, on the other hand, has to pay high prices for everything he uses, and must have a large income to live in comfort. Hence the latter cannot afford to work for small profits, and must have a high price for his productions. Another reason why American artists cannot compete with those of Italy is that the latter have the benefit of the best models, and the best schools of design in the world. Florence is filled with young men who have come here from all parts of the United States to study art, and who, after a few years' residence, return to their native country and set up as artists. Many of these have talent, and some of them have genius, but they are unable to find employment, and are forced to abandon their profession. Others, who have not the talent, but who have spent years in the studios, are unable to support themselves by their work, and are forced to return home. Many of these have told me that they have found it impossible to sell their pictures, and that they have been obliged to abandon their profession. Others have told me that they have been able to sell their pictures, but only at prices which would not pay for the time and labor spent upon them. Many of the best artists in Florence have told me that they have been obliged to paint pictures for the dealers, and that they have been forced to paint what they knew would sell, rather than what they wished to paint. Many of the best artists

CURRENT LITERATURE

SEA-SPELL.

See the children with quick eyes
Seeking many an ocean prize
Storm-tossed weed or cool sea-green,
Rare specimens of varied sheen.

Now a wave of greater might
Comes with foaming, flashing stand;
Hurry, tiny brook, in fright
Rippled on to meet the land.

Is this sea-spell silver, tinkling
Ocean's treasures slowly dwell,
Though each day the wild sea-foam
Thunders o'er their covered home?

Sandy dwell—fill tiny hands
Part the offering, shining strands
Of the sea-weed's emerald screen,
Till each diamond shell is seen.

Hushed by childhood's careless joy,
All its troubles they destroy;
Sea-spell, may it ever hide
Sorrow from the ocean's side.

Scatter with unmeasured shock
All the inmates of the rock—
Crabs by sudden sunlight blight
Chance mark their private fight;

Set the sea-moss's sandy floor
Shuddering to its deepest core;
Tear from off its fringe of rock
Shells and weeds with ruthless shock—

Till the spoilers by the mate,
Stunned by an unpossible wave,
All its proud and mighty sea
Cannot to its use restore.

—*Children's Journal.*

THE ROMANCE OF THE FIRST RADICAL.

A PREHISTORIC APOLOGUE.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The devil, according to Dr. Johnson and other authorities, was the first Whig. History tells us less about the first Radical—the first man who rebeled against the despotism of unintelligible customs, who asserted the rights of the individual against the claims of the tribal conscience, and who was game to see society organized, off-hand, on what he thought a rational method. In the absence of history, we must fall back on that branch of hypothetics which is known as prehistoric science. We must reconstruct the "Romance of the First Radical" from the hints supplied by geology and by the study of contemporary savages among whom no Radical reformer has yet appeared. In the following little apologue no trait of manners is invented. All the somewhat amusing customs against which our hero rebelled do actually exist at this moment in Australia, New-Zealand, New-Caledonia, Central Africa, and the South Sea Islands. The traditions of European races, particularly of the Greeks, prove that the people of Europe have passed through a stage of similar manners. It is necessary to say this lest the reader of fiction, accustomed to the pure morality and the commonplace incidents which her genius elevates, of Dickens's novels, should regard the story of the first Radical with disapprobation and incredulity.

The characters of our romance lived shortly after the close of the last glacial epoch in Europe, when the ice had partly withdrawn from the face of the world, and when land and sea had almost assumed their modern proportions. At this period Europe was inhabited by scattered bands of human creatures, who roamed about its surface much as the black fellows who used to roam over the Australian Continent. The various groups derived their names from various animals and other natural objects, such as the sun, the cabbage, serpents, sardines, crabs, leopards, bears, and hyenas. It is important for our purpose to remember that all the children took their family name from the mother's side. If she were of the Hyena clan, the children were Hyenas. If the mother were tattooed with the badge of the Serpent, the children were Serpents, and so on. No two persons of the same family name and crest might marry, on pain of death. The man of the Bear family who dwelt by the Mediterranean might not ally himself with a woman of the Bear clan whose home was at the source of the Baltic, and who was in no way related to him by consanguinity. These details are dry, but absolutely necessary to the comprehension of the First Radical's stormy and melancholy career. We must also remember that, among the tribes, there was no fixed or monarchical government. The little democratic groups were much influenced by the medicine-men or wizards, who combined the functions of the modern clergy and of the medical profession. The old men, too, had some power; the braves, or warriors, constituted a turbulent oligarchy; the noisy outcries of the old women corresponded to the utterances of an independent press. But the real ruler was a body of strange and despotic customs, the nature of which will become apparent as we follow the fortunes of the First Radical.

THE YOUTH OF WHY-WHY.

Why-Why, as our hero was commonly called in the tribe, was born in a cave which may still be observed in the neighborhood of Mentone, on the Italian side of the Mediterranean, protected from inside by a wall of rock the groove of which Why-Why was the offspring had attained conditions of comparative comfort. The remains of their dinners, many feet deep, still constitute the flooring of the cave, and the tourist, as he pokes the soil with the point of his umbrella, turns up bits of bone, shards of chipped flint, and other interesting relics. In the big cave lived several little families, all named by the names of their mothers. These ladies had been married on the head and dragged home, according to the immemorial custom of the race, from places as distant as Marseilles and Genoa. Why-Why with his little brothers and sisters, very naturally, were named Serpents, were taught to believe that the serpent was the first ancestor of their race, and that they must never injure any creeping thing. When they were still very young, the figure of the serpent was tattooed over their legs and breasts, as that every member of primitive society who met them had the advantage of knowing their creed and highly respectable family name.

The birth of Why-Why was a season of discomfort and privation. The hill tribe which lived on the summit of the hill now known as the Tête de Chien had long been aware that an addition to the population of the cave was expected. They had therefore prepared, according to the invariable etiquette of these early times, to come down on the cave people, make away the ladies, steal all the property they could lay hands on, and break whatever proved too heavy to carry. Good manners, of course, forbade the cave people to resist this visit, but etiquette permitted (and in New-Caledonia still permits) the group to bury their male in private possession. Camoel had just brought into the little cave beneath the cave, to enjoy, the woman and children into a safe retreat, and the men were just beginning to bale the water, bone daggers, and flint-knives, and other implements of the world some time before its arrival was expected, instantly all was confusion. The infant, his mother said the other non-combatants of the tribe were bundled into canoes and paddled through a surrounding sea, to the isle of the ancient Hyenas. The man who were not with the canoe fled into the depths of the Gorge Saint Louis, which now serves France from Italy. The hill tribe came down at its leisure, and it is certainly bad taste now to borrow a modern agricultural expression of all the personal property of the cave dwellers. They were the ants, the age of stone implements was their golden age. Their descendants, after the invention of metals, were wont to dig up and wonder at the stone axes and flint arrow-heads which they found in the fields, and which they believed to be the work of fairies. Finally, they came to believe in the fairies as a race of small people who had lived in the country before the present inhabitants arrived, and who had left behind them these implements. Why-Why's tribe had a peculiar hatred of established institutions many be traced to those hours of discomfort in which his life began.

The very earliest years of Why-Why, unlike those of Mr. John Stuart Mill, whom in many respects he resembled, were not distinguished by proofs of extraordinary intelligence. He rather promptly, however, showed signs of a skeptical character. Like other staunch children, Why-Why was always asking metaphysical conundrums. Who made men? Who made the sun? Why has the cave-bear such a hoarse voice? Why don't lobsters grow on trees? he would incessantly demand. In answer to these and a million similar questions, his mother would tell him stories out of the simple mythology of the tribe. There was quite a store of traditional replies to inquisitive children, replies sanctioned by antiquity and by the authority of the medicine-men, and in this lore Why-Why's mother was deeply versed. Thus, for example, Why-Why would ask his mother who made men. She would reply that long ago Fund-jel, the first man, made two images of human beings in clay, and stuck on curly hair for hair. He then dotted a corroboree round them and sang a song. They rose up and appeared as full-grown men and women. This statement, followed by a commercial detail, Why-Why could answer by asking who made Fund-jel. His mother would then reply that Fund-jel came out of a pool of reeds and rushes. Why-Why was silent, but thought in his heart that the whole theory was "bosh-bosh," to use the early pedagogical language of these remote times. Nor could he somewhat his doubts about the frog who once drowned all the world. Here is the story of the frog: "Once, long ago, there was a big frog. He drank himself full of water. He could not get rid of the water. Once he saw a native-cat dancing on his tail by the sea-shore. It made him laugh so that he burst, and all the water ran out. There was a great flood, and every man was drowned except two or three men and women, who got up an mast. Then came the pelican, in a canoe; he took all the men, but wanting to marry the women, kept her to the last. She trapped up a dog in a possum rug to deceive the pelican, and swam to shore and married. The pelican was very angry; he began to paint himself white, to show that he was on the war trail, when Fund-jel came another pelican, did not like his looks, and killed him with his beak. That is why pelicans are partly black and white, if you want to know, my little dear," said the mother of Why-Why.

Many stories like this were told in the cave, but they found no credit with Why-Why. When he was but 10 years old, his inquiring spirit showed itself in the following remarkable manner. He had always been informed that the serpent was the mother of his race, and that he must treat serpents with the greatest reverence. To kill one was sacrilege. In spite of this, he stole out unobserved and crushed a viper which had stung his little brother. He noticed that no harm ensued, and this encouraged him to commit a still more daring act. None but the old men and the warriors were allowed to eat oysters. It was universally held that if a woman or a child tasted an oyster, the earth would open and swallow the culprit. Not daunted by this prevalent belief, Why-Why one day devoured no less than four dozen oysters, opening the shells with a flint specially which he had secreted in his waistband. The earth did not open and swallow him as he had swallowed the oysters, and from that moment he became suspicious of all the ideas and customs imposed by the old men and wizards.

Two or three touching incidents in domestic life, which occurred when Why-Why was about 13 years old, confirmed him in the dissidence of his dissent for the first Radical was the first Dissenter. The etiquette of the age (which survives among the Yoruban and other tribes) made it criminal for a woman to see her husband, or even to mention his name. When, therefore, the father of Why-Why became weary of supporting his family, he did not need to leave the cave and tramp abroad. He merely ceased to bring in tree-frogs, grubs, roots, and the other supplies which Why-Why's mother was accustomed to find concealed under a large stone in the neighborhood of the cave. The poor pious woman, who had always religiously abstained from losing her lord's face, and from knowing his name, was now reduced to destitution. There was no one to grub up pig-nuts for her, nor to extract insects of an edible sort from the wrath of the tribe. Why-Why's mother, followed by her invisible husband, she was unable to denounce him to the wizards, who would, for a consideration, have frightened him out of his life into the performance of his duty. Thus, even with the aid of Why-Why, existence became too laborious for her strength, and she gradually pined away. As she lay in a half-fainting and almost dying state, Why-Why rushed out to find the most celebrated local medicine-man. In half an hour the chief medicine-man appeared, dressed in the skin of a wolf, tagged about with bones, skulls, dead lizards, and other ornaments of his official attire. You may see a picture of him in Mr. Catlin's book about the Mandans. Armed with a drum and a rattle, he leaped into the presence of the sick woman, uttering unearthly yells for the benefit of the spirits in accordance with the medical science of the time. He merely meant to frighten away the evil spirit which (according to his received hypothesis) was destroying the mother of Why-Why. What he succeeded in doing was to make Why-Why's mother give a faint scream, after which her jaw fell, and her eyes grew fixed and staring.

The grief of Why-Why was profound. Reckless of consequences, he declared publicly that the law which forbade a woman to see her own husband, and the medical science which frightened poor women to death were cruel and ridiculous. As Why-Why (though a promising child and an adept in torturing captives) was still under age, little notice was taken of remarks which were attributed to the petulance of youth. But when he went further, and transgressed the law which then forbade a brother to speak to his own sister, on pain of death, the general indignation was no longer repressed. In vain did Why-Why plead that if he neglected his sister no one else would comfort her. His life was spared, but the unfortunate little girl's bones were dug up by a German savant last year, in a condition which makes it only too certain that *cannibalism was practised by the certain* that *cannibalism was practised by the* early natives of the Mediterranean coast. These incidents, then, namely, the neglect of his unknown father, the death of his mother, and the destruction of his sister, confirmed Why-Why in the belief that radical social reforms were desirable.

The coming of age of Why-Why was celebrated in the manner usual among primitive people. The ceremonies were not of a character to increase his pleasure in life, or his respect for constituted authority. When he was fourteen years of age he was pinned, during his sleep, by four adult braves, who knocked out his front teeth, shaved his head with sharp chips of quartzite, cut off the first joint of his little finger, and daubed his whole body over with clay. They then turned him loose, imposing on also his name of Why-Why; and when his shaven hair began to show through the clay daubing, the women of the tribe washed him, and painted him black and white. The indignation of Why-Why may readily be conceived. Why, he kept asking, should you shave a fellow's head, knock out his teeth, cut off his little finger, daub him with clay, and paint him like a pelican, because he is fourteen years old? To these radical questions, the braves (who had all lost their own front teeth) replied, that this was the custom of their fathers. They tried to console him, moreover, by pointing out that now he might eat oysters, and catch himself a bride from some hostile tribe, or give his sister in exchange for a wife. This was little comfort to Why-Why. He had eaten oysters already without experimental punishment, and his sister, as we have seen, had suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Nor could our hero persuade himself that to carry off a hostile girl in the dark was the best way to win a loving wife. He remained single and became a great eater of oysters.

THE MANHOOD OF WHY-WHY.

As time went on our hero developed into one of the most admired braves of his community. No one was more successful in battle, and it became almost a proverb that when Why-Why went on the war-path there was certain to be meat enough and to spare, even for the women. Why-Why, though a Radical, was not perfect, and he invariably complied with the usages of his time when they seemed rational and useful. If a little sacrificing on the altar would have saved him from a horrible disease, he would have had all the cribs untossed. He was no bigot. It was only when the ceremonies or superstitious ideas of his age and race appeared to him senseless and mischievous that he rebelled, or he himself his doubts and misgivings. The process of reflection made him a free-thinker, and united both of the medicine-men or clerical orders, and by the old women of the tribe. They naturally tried to take their revenge upon him in the usual way. A charge of heresy, of course, could not well be made, for in the infancy of our race there were neither Courts of Arches nor Reversal Associations. But it was always possible to devote Why-Why to malevolent witchcraft. The medicine-men had not long to wait for an opportunity. An old woman died, as old women will and every one was asking: "Who sent the evil spirit that destroyed poor old Pada?" to Why-Why's time no other explanation of natural death by disease or age was entertained. The old woman's grave was dug, and all the wizards intently watched for the first worm or insect that should crawl out of the mold. The head wizard soon detected a beetle, making, as he alleged, in the direction where Why-Why stood observing the proceedings. The wizard at once denounced our hero as the cause of the old woman's death. It is have blenched for a moment would have been ruin. But Why-Why merely lifted his hand and said a few words of incantation, by which Fund-jel had created the world. Thus, therefore, the father of Why-Why became weary of supporting his family, he did not need to leave the cave and tramp abroad. He merely ceased to bring in tree-frogs, grubs, roots, and the other supplies which Why-Why's mother was accustomed to find concealed under a large stone in the neighborhood of the cave. The poor pious woman, who had always religiously abstained from losing her lord's face, and from knowing his name, was now reduced to destitution. There was no one to grub up pig-nuts for her, nor to extract insects of an edible sort from the wrath of the tribe. Why-Why's mother, followed by her invisible husband, she was unable to denounce him to the wizards, who would, for a consideration, have frightened him out of his life into the performance of his duty. Thus, even with the aid of Why-Why, existence became too laborious for her strength, and she gradually pined away. As she lay in a half-fainting and almost dying state, Why-Why rushed out to find the most celebrated local medicine-man. In half an hour the chief medicine-man appeared, dressed in the skin of a wolf, tagged about with bones, skulls, dead lizards, and other ornaments of his official attire. You may see a picture of him in Mr. Catlin's book about the Mandans. Armed with a drum and a rattle, he leaped into the presence of the sick woman, uttering unearthly yells for the benefit of the spirits in accordance with the medical science of the time. He merely meant to frighten away the evil spirit which (according to his received hypothesis) was destroying the mother of Why-Why. What he succeeded in doing was to make Why-Why's mother give a faint scream, after which her jaw fell, and her eyes grew fixed and staring.

The grief of Why-Why was profound. Reckless of consequences, he declared publicly that the law which forbade a woman to see her own husband, and the medical science which frightened poor women to death were cruel and ridiculous. As Why-Why (though a promising child and an adept in torturing captives) was still under age, little notice was taken of remarks which were attributed to the petulance of youth. But when he went further, and transgressed the law which then forbade a brother to speak to his own sister, on pain of death, the general indignation was no longer repressed. In vain did Why-Why plead that if he neglected his sister no one else would comfort her. His life was spared, but the unfortunate little girl's bones were dug up by a German savant last year, in a condition which makes it only too certain

BEST WORK OF AMATEURS

WHAT WAS DONE AT THE ATHLETES' MEETING YESTERDAY.

HE RECORDS BEATEN AT THROWING THE HAMMER AND CASTING THE 56-POUND WEIGHT, AT POLE-LEAPING AND IN THE FIVE-MILE RUN.

Four of the best records previously made by athletes in this country were beaten yesterday by participants in the fifth annual meeting held under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Athletes, on the grounds of the New-York Athletic Club, at Mott Haven. These circumstances of the beating of records, taken in conjunction with the fact that the games generally were well contested, made the meeting one of the most important and interesting yet conducted under the supervision of the National Association. The weather was as pleasant as either athletes or spectators could wish it, the grounds were in good condition, and the duties of the field officers were admirably performed. In the early part of the day, when the trial competitions of the four introductory games were held, comparatively few spectators were on the grounds. About 1 P. M., however, the gates were besieged by hundreds, and in less than half an hour later the grand stand was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, while many others stood on the narrow belt of grass around the track. Outside of the grounds were at least 200 impecunious spectators, including many small boys, who perched on the projecting tops of trees like flocks of birds.

George Goldie acted as referee of the meeting; Thomas R. Keator, M. B. Hefiner and Edward A. Rollins as judges; William Wood as judge of walking; William C. Wilmer as starter; Oliver T. Johnson as marshal, and Charles H. Pierce, W. S. Cogswell and Alphonso Montany as time-keepers.

The trial competitions, which constituted the forenoon programme, were begun promptly at 10 A. M., and resulted as follows: Throwing the hammer—James McDermott, Scottish-American, 95 feet 10¾ inches; William R. Curtis, New-York Athletic Club, second; C. A. Queckberner, Scottish-American, third. Running high jump—C. W. Durand, Staten Island Athletic Club, 5 feet 4 inches; William Wunder, Olympic Athletic Club, Philadelphia, second; J. C. Carrick, Staten Island Athletic Club, third. Throwing the 56-pound weight—James McDermott, Scottish-American, 34 feet 7¼ inches; William R. Curtis, New-York Athletic Club, second; C. A. J. Queckberner, Scottish-American, third. Running broad jump—J. Voorhees, Manhattan Athletic Club, 21 feet 4 inches; F. K. Kilpatrick, New-York Athletic Club, second; A. T. Moore, Jr., Manhattan, third. The first, second, and third men contended, according to the rule, in the final competitions. In throwing the hammer William R. Curtis beat the record by 3 inches with a throw measuring 97 feet 4½ inches. The next best throw was made by James McDermott. P. L. Carroll, who was third man in the trial competition at the running high jumping, came off the victor finally, his jump measuring 5 feet 5 inches. Voorhees, by repeating his first achievement at the running broad-jumping, carried off the first prize, leaving the second for F. J. Kilpatrick. Another record was beaten in the final competition at throwing the 56-pound weight, McDermott, of the Scottish-American Club, hurling the iron a distance of 34 feet 4 inches—or 1 foot 8¾ inches further than that on the record to the credit of William R. Curtis. The 100-yard run was as usual, divided into four trial heats and a final. The trial heats resulted in victories for F. W. Brown, Manhattan Athletic Club, 0:11; L. E. Meyers, champion also of the Manhattans, 0:10 3-5; L. A. Stuart, Knickerbocker Club, 0:10 4-5, and J. M. Jenkins, 0:10 4-5. The race in the final heat was very pretty, and was made doubly interesting by the fact that the champion, Meyers, was very closely pressed by Jenkins. At the start Meyers had a slight lead, which at the race's close at the line in 0:10 3-5, scarcely half a foot ahead of Jenkins. The third man was L. A. Stuart.

Next on the programme was a walk of seven miles, in which there were five starters. Two of these dropped out before the conclusion of the contest, leaving William H. Purdy, Manhattan Athletic Club; James Cameron, American Athletic Club, and J. B. Clark, Empire City Athletic Club, to finish. The race between Clark and Purdy was exciting, the latter keeping within a few feet of the former from the beginning to the end. Clark's time was 54:47 3-5. Four men contended for the prizes for putting the shot. The best cast (38 feet 4½ inches) was made by A. W. Adams, Scottish-American Club. The second best was by E. J. Sherman, New-York Athletic Club. One of the most interesting and spirited games was a bicycle race of two miles, in which the competitors were C. H. Mapelsden, Nassau Athletic Club; L. H. Johnson, Manhattan Athletic Club; George E. Taylor, New-York Athletic Club, and R. Underhill, Staten Island Athletic Club. Gwatt took the lead at the start. Taylor, Johnson, and Underhill followed in the order named. At the end of the second lap Taylor took the first place, but soon gave it up for the third, Johnson forging ahead to first. The order of arrival at the goal was: Johnson, first; Gavett, second; Taylor, third; and Underhill, last. The time of the winner was 6:24 4-5. In pole-leaping, W. J. Van Houten, Scottish-American, cleared 10 feet 11 inches, which is 9¼ inches better than the best previous American record. Four clubs contended for the honors attached to the team tugs-of-war. The final pull, which was between the team of the New-York Athletic Club and that of the Mystic Boat Club, was won by the former, who took 11 inches of the rope from their opponents in 10 minutes. Subjoined are the results of the remaining games: Half-mile run—L. E. Meyers winner; time—2:04 3-5; second, E. McGaffrey, Manhattan Club. Three-mile walk—H. Merrill, Scottish-American, winner, time—7:04; second, J. B. Clark. One hundred and twenty yards' hurdle-race—H. H. Moritz, Scottish-American, winner, time—0:19 1-5; second, John Keane, Empire City Athletic Club. Five-mile run—James H. Gifford, Irish-American Athletic Club, winner; time, 27:51 1-5; best record on the ground. Standing high jump—J. Voorhees, Manhattan Athletic Club, first

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 26, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

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OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, slight rise in temperature, partly cloudy weather, followed by local rains.

SOME MISTAKES OF PARTISANS.

If we have occasion at all times to deplore that our public men are politicians rather than statesmen, we have special cause for regret on this account during an active political canvass. Then more than ever are they disposed to take a narrow view of the perpetual contest between parties; to appeal to prejudices and fears rather than to rational convictions; to excite the passions rather than persuade the intellect. The men who show a clear conception of underlying principles, and deal with the questions at issue in the spirit of statesmanship, are few. Most of the leaders endeavor to arouse and excite, rather than to convince and to win. The mistake of this method of electioneering in times like the present consists in an assumption that the task to be performed is simply to arouse the members of a party to action, to overcome indifference and dispel apathy, and to bring the people up to a performance of their political duties. There is no doubt that this needs to be done, and at a time when party lines are sharply drawn and there are no wavering or doubtful minds, it may be the chief business of an effective canvass. But the fact needs to be recognized that the considerations at present involved in our politics are somewhat mixed, and affect different minds differently. There are waverers and doubters, not merely among the thoughtless and the sordid, but among men who think. There is a chance that they may vote one way or the other, or that they may not vote at all, and it is possible for their action to decide an election in a critical State. There are many intelligent people who are fond of saying that they care nothing for politics or for parties, but they wish to see public affairs properly administered, and questions of policy affecting material interests and popular rights dealt with in a spirit of soberness and wisdom. A display of statesmanship in thought and purpose on the part of the leaders of a party might win such men as these when the mere rant of partisanship would repel them.

The Republican Party especially has an opportunity now for an effective appeal to the common sense and the sober reason of the people. There are broad principles underlying the present contest in regard to which it holds a strong position. It represents the idea of nationality and the protection of every citizen in his rights. In regard to questions of finance, of honest and economical management, of improvement in the character of the civil service, it has at least created claims to confidence which are altogether wanting to its opponents, and it is in a position to give promise of an advance instead of a retrogression. It has here ample material for making a strong case for itself, and for appealing for support to earnest and thinking men. There is enough in the record of the Democratic Party justifying sober and even severe criticism, to give ground for fair attack, but it should be attack upon its policy and its tendencies calculated to win men away from it rather than denunciation that drives them to an angry clinging to past associations. The need is to strengthen men in their convictions, and to persuade those who are unconvinced by setting forth the issues at stake, and showing how they are to be affected by the ascendency of the one or the other party, and, more than all, by statesmanlike views to give promise of statesmanlike action. Nothing is gained by raising false issues or misrepresenting the motives, purposes, or position of an antagonist.

A common mistake of the mere politicians is to underrate the general intelligence, to presume that a statement will be accepted without allowance merely because it is made, and to assume a lack of independent judgment in those who are appealed to. However true this may be of a considerable mass of unthinking partisans on both sides, it is not true of those whose thought and expression go to make up what we call public opinion. The decisive power in our politics is lodged in a minority, an intelligent and independent minority, given to examining the questions presented for its judgment and of forming opinions and adopting a course of action based upon convictions. It is not easily deceived or easily led, but it is open to conviction. It is the swaying of this minority from one side to the other that produces political changes; it is its position on one side or the other that produces a majority. It is an everlasting third party, whose existence is too often ignored, and which needs to be addressed more frequently and more honestly. The regular party that secures its adherence will win in a close contest, but it is not secured by the ordinary tirades of small or of narrow politicians.

There is yet another mistake which partisan leaders make in presuming too much on the effectiveness of management. Organization and management are useful things when they do not degenerate into coercion and tyranny. People are fond of being led only in the direction in which they wish to go. They do not like to be driven at all. They do not like to be managed when they are conscious of it. To excite people's confidence and direct their voluntary efforts is a different thing from laying plans for them in regard to which they are not consulted, and endeavoring to compel their execution. At sundry times and in divers places in our politics there has been altogether too much management, and the result has been revolt and demoralization instead of effectiveness.

THE BALLOT-BOX IN THE SOUTH.

There is in a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* an article upon political affairs in the United States which contains some criticisms that American citizens will hardly acknowledge to be well founded, and others whose force and justice they cannot deny. The writer does not give evidence of an intimate knowledge of the details of our political system, but he records his general impressions of its workings with such entire frankness that his statements may be accepted as a fair indication of what the average foreigner thinks of us. To him both the Republican and the Democratic Parties seem hopelessly corrupt, but while he makes this charge against the Republican Party in the most vague and general way, and upon hearsay evidence, he becomes specific and precise when speaking of the evil practices of their opponents. This is what might reasonably be expected of a foreign observer, free from partisan bias, who confined his observation of our politics to surface indications, and did not take the trouble to make a close study of facts and principles. He would be likely to accept as in some measure true the accusations of monstrous wickedness so freely and frequently brought against Republicans by the Democratic press, and he could not fail to observe the more concrete character of the counter-indictments preferred against the Democratic organization, supported, as they constantly are, by the most convincing proofs. The attention of such an observer would be attracted to one or two prominent points, and his judgment on them would naturally shape and color his estimate of what lay beyond the range of his vision.

The unflattering opinions of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writer seem to have been suggested by what he has learned of the open and flagrant abuse of the ballot in the Southern States. "The frauds committed at elections for the purpose of extinguishing the negro vote," says he, "are all but admitted by their authors. Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL, in an interesting volume called 'Black and White,' which he published recently, has described the process which he seems to have himself witnessed. The white elector doubles up with his own vote half a dozen thin papers, on which the name of the same candidate is inscribed, and thus votes at once seven times over. The black voter has his balloting-paper rigidly scrutinized. In some districts it is said that the majority for the Democratic candidates has been larger than the whole number of qualified electors in the circumscription. The frauds by which the 'solid South' is made to give one unanimous vote are thus glaring and impudent; but who is to rebuke them?" The Electoral frauds in the South having given him his dominant impression of our politics, this writer allows the idea of fraud to occupy his whole mind. Knowing that Democrats have used tissue ballots to overcome adverse majorities, he infers that Republicans must have been guilty of the same crime. His statement is that the Republicans have "had recourse to the same artifices." This is not only distinctly untrue, but it is a charge which has never been brought against the Republican Party in any section of the country from any source worthy of the slightest consideration.

But we are not concerned with the errors into which this Englishman's false reasoning has led him. The only interest his opinions have is that they show what a stranger thinks of us. When we discover that a foreign observer is struck by "the most singular toleration of acknowledged foul play" by both the parties, we see at once that we are in the position of a man who is losing the respect of his neighbors. Europeans have formed the idea that the prevailing standard of political morality in the American Republic is very low. Their conclusions are based upon the lawless acts of the Democratic Party in the Southern States. They evidently consider that the Republican Party is in some sense responsible for these abuses because it does not suppress them. It is known abroad, as it is known here, that there are several States in the South where large Republican majorities have been suppressed by the most outrageous intimidation and fraud. The knife and shot-gun have been used to thin the Republican ranks. The terror inspired by midnight murders has become the instrument of wholesale disfranchisement. Where this bloody method of overcoming a Republican majority has seemed likely to attract too much attention, the work has been quite as effectively done by the insidious tissue ballot, or by false counts. Foreigners have been made familiar with all these things, and they see even more clearly than we how such deadly assaults upon the liberty of the ballot put our republican institutions in jeopardy. They attack our constitutional government in the very seat and citadel of its life—the right of suffrage. Yet the Republican Party is accused of stirring up "sectional hate" as often as it calls attention to these foes of the Nation or seeks to thwart them. The judgment of unbiased foreign observers shows what justice there is in the accusation.

CHURCHES AND TAXATION.

A writer in the current number of the *North American Review* discusses the much mooted question of exempting the property of churches from taxation, taking as his starting point the action of Congress in regard to the matter in the District of Columbia. The general tax law for the District in 1874 made no express exemption, nor did it in terms repeal the exemption which previously existed. The Commissioners proceeded to assess the property of churches, and where the taxes were not paid, which was generally the case, it was advertised and sold, being bought in by the Commissioners in the name of the District. A committee took up the contest on behalf of the churches and carried it before Congress, and at the last session an act was passed by a unanimous vote of both houses relieving the churches from the tax and restoring to them the titles to their houses of worship which had been sold. With the assent of the committee, the exemption now extends "only to church buildings in actual use for purposes of worship only, together with the ground on which they stand." All other property belonging to them and not thus used is subject to taxation. This is taken by the writer in the *Review* as establishing the right principle, with the sanction of the highest legislative authority in the country. Whatever weight this sanction may have as a matter of precedent or example, it does not, of course, affect the right of any State to deal with the question according to the ideas of its own people as to the considerations of justice and expediency involved.

The author of the article referred to, taking the moderate ground that only property occupied and used for purposes of worship should enjoy the exemption, proceeds to defend it with a variety of arguments, the chief of which is the familiar one that the work of religious societies is a benefit to the public, and, while they are paid nothing by the State for its support, they should not be required to pay a tax on the appliances for carrying it on. Without touching upon the general question of expediency, we may be allowed to point out the weakness of some of his reasoning. He admits the soundness of the principle that the State should have nothing directly to do with maintaining the Church or promoting institutions of worship as such. In short, complete separation of Church and State is a sound political doctrine. Then he remarks on the exemption from taxation of charitable and educational institutions, and claims that the Church is engaged in the same general work and should enjoy the same privilege for like reasons. Here is an evident confusion of the whole subject. It is universally conceded in this country to be the duty of the State to make provision for the support of the needy and helpless among its people, and for the education of the young within certain limits, in so far as this is not done by private means. If this is a work properly to be performed at the public expense, then does it follow logically that if any part of it which would otherwise devolve upon the State is done by private benevolent associations, the property necessary for carrying it on should at least be free from public charges. There is here a logical sequence which is entirely wanting in the plea put forth in behalf of churches. They are primarily for worship and for the promotion of the particular religious faith and opinions of those who build and maintain them, and it is admitted not to be in any sense the business of the State to fulfill those objects. Hence this argument appears to us to break down utterly. It does not, therefore, follow that the good to the community which results from the work of religious bodies is not a sufficient ground for the exemption claimed. That is the very question in dispute, and it certainly is not settled by arguing from an analogy with charitable and educational institutions, which does not exist, so far as relation to the State is concerned.

Against the argument based on beneficial effects upon the community at large, is to be set that of the opponents of exemption, who claim that the primary object of the churches is worship and the propagation of certain forms of belief, and so far as they are relieved from taxation, the burden is increased upon the property of those who take no part in the worship, and do not share in the belief. In other words, the community is, in effect, taxed for the support of the Church, and to that extent it is an institution favored and maintained at the expense of the State, which is inconsistent with the doctrine of an absolute separation of interests. But, after all, this question is for us a somewhat remote one. When it is reached it will be decided according to the views of policy and expediency which may then prevail. There is no doubt that the State has the right to tax or to exempt from taxation any class of property, according as it may be deemed for the general interest and well-being to do so. But in this State we might as well get to the ditch before we attempt to jump over it. Churches and religious associations own vast amounts of property free from taxation which is not actually used "for purposes of worship only." When the line of exemption is drawn a little more closely about houses of worship and "the ground on which they stand," it will be time to consider whether it shall be obliterated altogether. Not only are we exempting property belonging to churches which is not used for purposes of worship, and is not at all necessary to that benefit to the community which is alleged as a reason for exemption, but we are paying considerable sums directly to at least one church for the support of its charities and its educational work with which its religious teaching is always intimately associated. Last year this City appropriated $935,000 for the benefit of certain asylums, reformatories, and charitable institutions, and $471,152, or considerably more than half the sum, was given to two Roman Catholic institutions, which also hold large amounts of property exempt from taxation. Considering the thoroughness with which Roman Catholics make all their charitable institutions places for worship and the propagation of their faith, this money is practically given to their Church. It will be time to talk of taxing churches when we cease to exempt church property not used for worship, and to devote the proceeds of taxes to the uses of a church.

LIEUT. SCHWATKA'S SEARCH.

The somewhat meagre results of Lieut. SCHWATKA'S expedition in search of relics of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his men make it seem probable that no further attempts will be made to penetrate the mystery which hangs about the fate of that ill-starred party of Arctic explorers. Enough has been learned concerning the times and places where these brave men died to show that little remains to be discovered. It is now thirty-two years since the first English expedition was fitted out to go in search of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. Sir JOHN had sailed in May, 1845, with 134 officers and men. His ships were last seen in Baffin's Bay on July 26. He was then pushing westward, intent on exploring the north coast of the American mainland from Back's River to Behring Strait. When three years had rolled by without further tidings from the explorers, England took alarm and sent an expedition to hunt them up. The whole civilized world soon became deeply interested in their fate, and its profoundest sympathy was stirred by the distress of Lady FRANKLIN and her heroic efforts in aid of the search. More than twenty expeditions have probably been sent out with that specific purpose. Dr. RAE'S party, in 1854, discovered skeletons of some of the men, and in 1859 a brief written record of the expedition up to April 25, 1848, was discovered in a cairn on King William's Land, where it had been placed by one of Sir JOHN'S officers. This paper stated that the *Erebus* and *Terror* had been abandoned on April 22, having been ice-bound since September, 1846. "Sir JOHN FRANKLIN died on the 11th of June, 1847,"—thus ran the brief announcement which nearly deprived Lady FRANKLIN of her reason. The 105 survivors of the party, so the record said, were to start on the 26th of April for Back's River. We know that these men attempted to drag with them two boats and some sledges laden with food and supplies. They all perished on that wearisome journey. This much we have learned from the stories of the Esquimaux and from the discovery of skeletons along the route they pursued.

The expedition whose members have just returned to New-Bedford aboard a whaling bark, which picked them up on Depot Island, was organized in the full hope of further and more important discoveries. In 1879 Capt. THOMAS BARRY reported that he had been visited on board his bark *Leisure*, in Repulse Bay, by two Esquimaux, who gave him five silver spoons with the crest of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. The natives said the spoons had been brought from the interior. On Capt. BARRY'S return to New-York the spoons were sent to Lady FRANKLIN. Four years later, Capt. BARRY, being again in Repulse Bay, was visited by another party of Esquimaux, who gave him one of Sir JOHN'S spoons, and told him that they had taken it from a cairn, about seven hundred miles distant, in which there were also other relics and books. Capt. BARRY'S story of this second visit excited a great deal of interest in New-York, particularly among the members of the Geographical Society. A subscription was immediately started and an expedition organized to visit the country of the Natchillit Esquimaux and investigate the truth of the story about the cairn. As a result of the efforts of Mr. MORRISON, of the shipping firm of MORRISON & BROWN, and Chief-Justice DALY and others, the schooner *Kothen* left this port on June 19, 1878, in command of Capt. BARRY, and carrying an exploring party in charge of Lieut. SCHWATKA, of the Third Cavalry, and including among its members JOSEPH ERKELING, the "Esquimaux Joe" of the Hayes, Hall, and *Pandora* expeditions. The *Kothen* landed Lieut. SCHWATKA and his party at the head of Repulse Bay; from that point they made a sledge journey to King William's Land, accompanied by a dozen Esquimaux. They traveled over 3,000 miles in going and coming, and endured without serious suffering or injury the intense cold of an Arctic Winter. On the 2d of last January they encountered a temperature of 71° below zero, and for nearly a month their thermometers registered an average of 60° below zero. The Americans showed themselves fully equal to their Esquimaux companions in enduring this extremely low temperature. They lived upon the same food and much in the same manner as the natives.

Their search for relics of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S party had one negative result of great importance, as it extinguishes the hope of any further discovery of written records. They were told that the Natchillit Esquimaux had found a tin box, one foot square and two feet long, containing books, at a point near Back's River, the place where the last of the Franklin party probably perished. The box was found and opened by the natives not long after the death of the white men, that is to say, thirty years ago. The most careful search failed to bring to light any of its contents, which were most likely the written records of the Franklin expedition, and there is hardly a doubt that they were long since irreparably lost or destroyed. They ascertained that the cairn mentioned in Capt. BARRY'S story has no existence. It is evident, then, that the history of the expedition up to the time of Sir JOHN'S death, the particulars of his illness, the story of the wanderings of the crews after they deserted the *Erebus* and *Terror*, and many other things that we would most like to know must forever remain enveloped in mystery. Lieut. SCHWATKA found a skeleton of one of Sir JOHN'S men about five miles from the spot where the box was discovered. They spent the Summer and Fall of last year in a thorough search of King William's Land and the mainland near the mouth of Back's River. They traveled over the route taken by the crews of the lost ships in their last toilsome and fatal journey, and buried several skeletons that had thus far been denied sepulture. Fragments of the boats which the men had attempted to drag with them, and one of the drag-ropes, were found and brought away. They also brought the remains of Lieut. JOHN IRVING, third officer of the *Terror*, a prize medal found in his grave having served for their identification.

It is worth noting that most of the stories told by the Esquimaux of the fate of the white men who visited their country thirty years ago have been in one way or another corroborated by the discovery of relics. We may therefore accept as true their statement that one of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S ships drifted down Victoria Straits, and was scuttled and sunk by the natives off Grant Point in 1849. Whether this was the *Erebus* or the *Terror* cannot be ascertained, nor is anything known of the fate of the other vessel; but the fact that one of them was sunk disposes of the myth that the two ships were seen by some mariner in 1851, fast locked in an ice-floe, drifting about the Northern Atlantic. Lieut. SCHWATKA and his men returned to Depot Island last March, and narrowly escaped death by starvation, the *Kothen* having neglected to leave a store of provisions. The Arctic regions will continue to be a favorite field for daring explorers, and some future expedition may find the hiding-place of the *Erebus* or the *Terror*, but the chances of such a discovery are very remote, and we may reasonably conclude that the sad history of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S attempt to find the north-west passage is now finally closed.

RICHES AND COMFORT.

The story is familiar of the man and his wife who, soon after marriage, fell to talking of their future. "I want to be rich," said he. "I care nothing for riches," was her reply. "All I wish is to be comfortable." They had grown beyond middle age, when, calling up the old conversation, the husband remarked to a friend: "I got rich twenty years ago, but my wife is not yet comfortable." The truth of the story is realized every day in this country, particularly in the great cities, although it is not the husbands, but the wives, who, with the accumulation of wealth, grow comfortable. "It does not require a great deal of money to make women comfortable, and they bear narrow circumstances, even pinching poverty, with a patience unknown to men. They are far fonder of beauty and luxury than we are, and they are often very lavish in expenditure, usually because they have had no financial instruction; but they seldom love money for money's sake, after the manner of men. Women like money for what it will bring them; men honor and worship money for its mere possession.

Riches and comfort, except in a material sense, are rarely united in man. How many millionaires in this, the commercial Metropolis of the Nation, feel, or can feel, comfortable? They may have everything that renders life desirable, including health, domestic contentment, sincere friendship, public confidence, private esteem—things not purchasable—but they are very likely to be haunted by a dread of loss, or a feverish hope of added gain; to be possessed by rather than to possess their wealth. Their investments, old and new, make them uneasy; they cannot bear to have any capital idle; they are as anxious that every thousand dollars should draw interest, as if they needed the 5 or 6 per cent. it will yield for their daily necessities.

A great fortune is a great tyrant; it drives and spares not. Many a rich man looks back on the time when he was poor, and sighs to remember how free his mind then was from care, how much he enjoyed the simplest pleasures. But he would not exchange his present for his past any quicker than he would exchange freedom for slavery, health for disease, honor for infamy. He may confess that his vast property, tolled and suffered for through years, worries and hardens him; but he would not surrender any portion of it more willingly than he would surrender the use of his right arm. It is the malediction of superabundant riches that, while they harry their owner, and may destroy his mental peace, he clings to them as tenaciously as to life, and is bitterly tormented by the smallest fraction of their decrease. The ordinary rich man does not enjoy what he has so much as he suffers from what he fails to get. We have all heard of the New-York Crœsus who declined to contribute to a most worthy charity. The man who had asked for his subscription expressed his surprise. "I should be glad to do it," was his excuse, "but really I can't afford it. Why, at this moment I have more than half a million of dollars in bank, and I'm not getting a cent of interest on it."

Most very rich men form a habit of counting the interest on everything. When they build a fine house, or buy books or pictures or furniture; when they lay out grounds, or travel, or make a donation, they cannot help thinking what the sum expended would have brought in at a certain per cent. A very wealthy manufacturer up town put up, not long ago, a palatial country seat, and made it his home for eight months in the year. He furnished it at great expense, not because he cared for the rare and dainty things that filled the spacious rooms, but because he imagined that they would add to his social consequence. He told a friend one day: "It is a splendid place; I admire it myself, but it makes me unhappy when I think that 6 per cent on its cost would give me twelve thousand dollars a year, and it yields no return at all. I like that photograph in my library better than any of those foreign paintings. It never troubles me; I gave only thirty dollars for it, frame and all—it was a regular bargain—8 per cent on thirty dollars won't hurt any man."

Money getting, simply for the sake of getting it, unquestionably carries its revenges, which the most sordid, selfish creature cannot wholly escape. No sensible person depreciates money; it has an incalculable power of civilizing, humanizing, refining, of doing good in all directions. Like fire and passion, it is an excellent servant, but a fearful master. No man, in the way of accumulation, can be too careful of its domination, whose approaches are stealthy and insidious. At the beginning, we say we want to be relieved of anxiety, to be modestly independent; we do not wish to be rich. A few, a very few, when independence has been attained, have strength to pause in the pursuit of gold and to turn their attention to their higher needs. Others—they are fewer still—go on in search of wealth, and having acquired it, employ it rationally and liberally, helping those who need help; encouraging art, literature, science, strengthening, so far as they may, the cause of humanity and freedom. Their wealth blesses them and those around them; it is comforting and comfortable.

This kind of wealth-getting is beyond the reach of many, as New-Yorkers so completely know. We have any number of rich men, though most of them are poor in spirit and bankrupt of sympathy. They whose purses are filled with intelligence and compassion as well as gold, are all the more appreciated and revered, from their paucity in this bustling, heedless capital. They have learned that, while wealth is good, very good, there are better things than it, and among them is the understanding of the use of wealth, which imparts and receives comfort.

There is a passage in the memoirs of Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY describing his distress of mind, when seriously sick, at the confusion into which he had allowed his papers to fall, and how, so soon as convalescent, he and his daughter set to work and never left off until the papers were in such order that he could lay his hand on any document he needed at a moment's notice. What troubled Sir SAMUEL on his sick bed has troubled numbers of other men on beds whence they were never to rise, and greatly aggravated the distress of distressful hours. The thing only needs a little resolution. Half an hour for a fortnight would do much to reduce to order the most Augean office. And in referring to this subject naturally occurs the matter of will-making, which thousands leave to the last, some from sheer procrastination, others from the preposterous superstition that their death will shortly follow the execution of their will. A result of this folly has frequently been that property has gone in a direction entirely contrary to the intentions of the person leaving it. It is an immense relief to a man who has to start on a sudden journey to feel that every arrangement is made for those dear to him should he never return, and to secure this reflection is well worth a little trouble.

One of the drawbacks to the size of the Summer hotels in this country is that it involves such enormous loss to run them unless they are full, and except in July and August a full complement of guests to fill such vast places cannot be counted upon. Had the huge hotel at Rockaway, for example, been divided into three houses, it might have been practicable to close two of the houses on Sept. 1, and keep the other open until November. An enormous hotel half-deserted becomes inexpressibly forlorn, more especially when it is designed for nothing but sunshiny weather and contains no resource on a rainy day. Many persons thus leave it from sheer sense of dreariness. Europeans throng to their watering-places in the Autumn, and the chief season at some is even so late as November. In this country, too, there are a considerable number of persons who enjoy the sea exceedingly in October; quite enough, indeed, to fill moderate-sized houses. This especially applies to the seaside resorts near town. Most men are compelled to be here by October, and their families do not wish to be far from them, though at the same time they are loth to be in town while the weather is warm and the country charming. A moderate-sized house, with a comfortable reading-room, well supplied with periodicals, and rendered cheerful in the evening by a bright wood-fire, would to such as these be a great boon. No band beyond a good pianist and violinist would be necessary, and a snug smoking and card room might be added for the delectation of the male guests.

Pontre Moll, Italy, can boast of a lady Abbess and reverend coadjutors whose Spartan discipline goes even beyond that of CANNING'S renowned Mother Brownrigg, "who whipped two female 'prentices to death and hid them in a coal-hole." A lay servant having been detected in stealing some bread, my Lady Abbess and two senior nuns held an impromptu tribunal and condemned her "to undergo the torments of purgatory." Most of us probably have entertained but vague notions as to the nature of those torments, and will therefore learn with the more interest what are an Abbess's ideas on the point. The reverend Mother and Sisters having conveyed the delinquent to a cell where there was a stove, tied her hands securely, and then held her face close to the hot metal until her eyes had lost their sight and her face was one huge blister. Some of the nuns, however, thought this discipline somewhat too stringent, and, possibly on the principle that "a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind," and with the reflection that there was no saying but that the Lady Abbess might "go for" them next, communicated with the authorities, who have placed these severe disciplinarians in jail pending a trial.

An official journal at Amsterdam says that the Dutch General at Acheen has retired somewhat, his forces being insufficient to gain a decisive victory over the Achinese. Acheen has been some years at war with the Netherlands, which claims sovereignty over all Sumatra, but which have had no little trouble in enforcing their claim. The Kingdom of this name extends from the River Sinkel to the west end of the island, and has a coast line as long as that of France. It was once a powerful State; has an area of 32,000 square miles, and a population of about 450,000. The natives of Sumatra are principally Malays, who profess, rather than practice, Mohammedanism. In appearance, manners, and customs the Achinese differ widely from all the inhabitants, except the Lampongs, of other parts of Sumatra. They are tall, well-formed, active, intelligent, but cunning, proud, perfidious, and very cruel. Their habits are simple, though they are opium-eaters and slaves of the drug. Caste prevails among them as well as polygamy, their wives being bought from their nearest relatives at rates regulated by youth, physical condition, and personal experience. The Achinese houses are erected on posts of iron-wood, and several families live under one roof. Acheen alone produces 8,000 tons of pepper annually, and exports cotton, raw silk, benzoin, camphor, sapan wood, sulphur, gold, and precious stones, receiving in exchange salt, opium, manufactured goods, &c. The Achinese will give anything for opium—many of them subsist on it—even its weight in gold, if they can get it on no better terms. They are superior in every way to the other Malays of the island, and are far more formidable in war. MARCO POLO visited Sumatra in the thirteenth century; ANTONIO TENREIRO in 1508, and SOUTHEA in 1509, the Portuguese then beginning to trade with the natives. Ninety years later the Dutch reached Sumatra under HOUTMAN, who, on a second visit, was treacherously murdered at Acheen. Two vessels from Zeeland, with Commissioners-General DE ROY and LAURENZ BIKKER, arrived there in 1601; were kindly received by the native King; procured full cargoes, and returned with two Achinese Ambassadors. The Dutch afterward drove the Portuguese from their factory at Pulu Trinko, to the south of Padang, which became (1660) the seat of Dutch power on the coast. Within a few years Bencoolen was surrendered to them, and the southern division of Sumatra soon followed. Various rebellions have since occurred, with the invariable result of increasing the territorial possessions of the Netherlands. An expedition was sent in 1856 to the King of Acahan, a small State on the north-east coast, to compel him to submit to Dutch authority, and since 1872 the Netherlanders have been engaged in hostilities, more or less active, with the Achinese, who are steadily melting away. They have been the chief obstacle to the entire control of Sumatra, and their opposition cannot, in the nature of things, last very much longer. The Dutch will soon be absolute masters of the whole of Sumatra.

ONLY SCALED ITS DEBT DOWN.

From the Staunton Valley Virginian.

Gov. Vance, in his Harrisonburg speech on Monday, undertook to show that North Carolina had not repudiated its debt, and therefore had not violated that provision of the Constitution which declares that no State shall pass a law impairing the obligation of a contract. His State, he contended, had not repudiated, it had only scaled its debt down to 40 cents on the dollar. Of course there was no impairment of the obligation of a contract, for the original contract of the Tar-heels no doubt provided that 60 per cent. of the obligation was to be void. The only difficulty about the matter is they didn't let their creditors know that such was their understanding.

GEN. CAMERON ON OLD AGE.

Speaking of the venerable Judge Agnew, of Pennsylvania, Gen. Simon Cameron said to a reporter of the Pittsburg *Commercial* on Wednesday: "He is a man of very fine intellect, and no one felt sorrier than I did the time he allowed the opposition to use his name against us. He made a fine record as a Judge, and I have no doubt is in every way as fit for the Bench as he ever was. But they said he was getting too old. I don't know. Some old men retain the full vigor of their intellect till the very last moment. Look at Gortschakoff, the great Russian Prime Minister. The last time I saw him I remember him telling me that he was six years older than I, and Judge Agnew is a good deal younger than I am. I am glad he is going to speak for the Republican cause. He will say something worth listening to, and those ardent Greenbackers who urged his claims so strongly two years ago ought to listen to him now and be persuaded to abandon the error of their ways and follow him in the right path. Speeches from such men are calculated to have great weight."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

ASSIGNMENTS OF NAVAL OFFICERS—CHANGES IN THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The United States steamer Tallapoosa arrived at the Charlestown, Mass., Navy-yard yesterday afternoon.

Lieut. F. G. Hyde has been ordered to the Naval Academy Sept. 30. Chief Engineer Henry S. Davids to the naval rendezvous at San Francisco. Carpenter George R. Anderson to the training-ship Portsmouth. Ensign R. C. Bay has been detached from the Tennessee, and ordered to the Vandalia. Carpenter Peter T. Ward from the Navy-yard at New-York and placed on waiting orders. Carpenter Thomas McGlone from the Portsmouth, and ordered to duty at the New-York Navy-yard.

First Lieut. A. C. Kelton, United States Marine Corps, has been granted 30 days' leave of absence from Sept. 29. Second Lieut. A. J. Logan, United States Marine Corps, has been granted two weeks' leave of absence from Sept. 24.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department have been made: Surgeon R. J. D. Irwin is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota and ordered to report in person to the Lieutenant-General commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, for duty as attending Surgeon at the head-quarters of that division, relieving Surgeon W. C. Spencer. Surgeon Spencer, on being relieved, is ordered to report in person to the commanding General, Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty. Surgeon C. E. Goddard is ordered to report in person at the expiration of his present leave of absence to the Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service for duty as Post Surgeon at the cavalry depot, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. Assistant W. S. Tremaine is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to report by letter at the expiration of his present sick leave of absence to the Surgeon-General. Assistant Surgeon Daniel Weisel is ordered to report in person at the expiration of his present leave of absence to the commanding General of the Department of the East for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon Victor Biart is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to report in person at the expiration of his present sick leave of absence to the commanding General of the Department of Dakota for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon J. W. Brewer is ordered to report in person to the commanding General of the Department of the South for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Charles A. Booth, Seventh Infantry, has been ordered to report in person to the Superintendent-General of the Recruiting Service, to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Department of Dakota, and on the completion of this duty to rejoin his station.

COTTON CROP REPORTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—The *Democrat* publishes to-day telegraph reports from 54 central points in the cotton districts of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, giving the condition of the cotton crop up to Sept. 24:

Louisiana.—Returns from 13 parishes report generally unfavorable weather during the entire week in 12 parishes and favorable weather in 1 parish. Worms have appeared in 3 and caterpillars in 1. Picking has been retarded by rain, and, in 2 cases, by scant supplies of labor. There will be a reduction in the estimates of the yield in 11, and an increase over last year in 2 parishes.

Alabama.—Reports are received from 13 counties, showing generally favorable weather during the week, excepting Friday, in 9, and continued wet and unfavorable weather in 2 counties. Labor is sufficient and satisfactory in 4 counties, scarce and in demand in 8. The yield will be less than last year in 6 counties, about the same in 1, and a slight increase in 1.

Mississippi.—Reports are received from 15 counties. In 8 of which no change is reported since the last statement. Rains have prevailed to a damaging extent in 10 counties, more favorable weather in 3, worms have appeared in 1; the damage caused by rain has been greatly overestimated in one locality. Labor is generally unchanged throughout the State, there being sufficient in most places, and fully employed in one or two. Estimates of the yield are from 10 to 35 per cent. less than last year, though in one locality the loss of nearly half the crop is expected.

Arkansas.—Reports from 6 districts are received. Continued gloomy, rainy weather, has prevailed in 4 districts, retarding picking, while worms have stripped the fields in 1 section. Labor is scarce in 1, favorable weather is reported in 3, a decrease in yield of from 10 to 35 per cent. is reported in

FRANKS BY THE BAGFUL

MORE FUEL TO FEED CONGRESSMAN COX'S INDIGNATION.

A THIRD BAG FOUND, FULL OF THE NEW-YORK MEMBER'S AUTOGRAPHS—ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE TO ENABLE MR. COX TO DISCOVER THE PERPETRATOR OF THE FRAUD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—THE TIMES's correspondent, in view of the call made upon him by Mr. Samuel S. Cox for the fullest information touching the fraudulent use of that Representative's frank on empty envelopes, feels bound to furnish a few additional facts, which, although they are simply cumulative, will be none the less appreciated by Mr. Cox, and a knowledge of them will doubtless impart greater zeal to his promised efforts to stop any illegal use of the franking privilege. If Mr. Cox will refer to THE TIMES's dispatch of last night, he will see that the correspondent related that he witnessed the examination by the Post Office authorities of seven of the nine bags filled with empty envelopes, and that the contents of two of the seven bore the autograph of Mr. Cox. This examination was made in pursuance of the invitation contained in Mr. Cox's published letter to the editor of THE TIMES, and in order to furnish him with the information he so earnestly craved.

It was not expected by the correspondent, when the examination of the bags began, that more than one would be discovered properly chargeable to Mr. Cox, and, therefore, when two were discovered, it was deemed unnecessary to pursue the investigation further, particularly as the two bags not examined got mixed with the other seven, and could only be found by imposing upon the officer in charge the labor of again opening the bags, each having been tied up after the examination. Upon reflection, however, it was deemed only fair to Mr. Cox that he should be informed as to the contents of the two unexamined bags, in order that if the franking privilege had been extended to their contents in his name, he would have so much more evidence with which to confront his party friends and to stop their fraudulent practices. With this purpose in view THE TIMES's correspondent again visited the city Post Office to-day, and upon an examination of the entire nine bags filled with empty envelopes he was surprised to find three of them bearing the frank of S. S. Cox, the contents of the ninth bag bearing the autograph of J. R. Chalmers, of Mississippi. The report on the two bags not examined yesterday finishes the investigation, and the correspondent is now enabled to furnish Mr. Cox with complete returns, which present the following facts and footings:

By Whom Franked.	No. of Bags.
William A. Wallace, Pennsylvania	1
Wilkinson Call, Florida	1
J. C. S. Blackburn, Kentucky	1
Hiester Clymer, Pennsylvania	1
J. W. Byers, Pennsylvania	1
Potndexter Dunn, Arkansas	1
Samuel S. Cox, New-York	3
Total bags of fraud	9

Proportion of fraud chargeable to S. S. Cox, 33⅓ per cent.

It may interest Mr. Cox and the Democratic committees at New-York and Washington to know that a hole in the bottom of one of the bags led to the discovery of the fraud by the Post Office authorities here. In handling the damaged bag it was seen that its contents consisted of empty envelopes bearing the frank of S. S. Cox, and now the question with the Post Master at Washington is, who will pay the postage due on these nine bags filled with stationery.

THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

INCIDENTS OF THE CANVASS.

The town of New Lots, Long Island, has five Garfield and Arthur campaign clubs.

President Manierre, of the Republican Central Campaign Club, received a letter yesterday from John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, accepting the invitation of the club to speak in this City. The Secretary will reach here about Oct. 20.

The Republican Central Campaign Club has appointed a committee to obtain volunteers to attend the different Boards of Registration on the days of registry and to be at the polls on election day. A number of young men have already volunteered for this work. They will be instructed to pay special attention to the work of getting voters to register, and to see that they vote when the time comes.

The campaign tracts concerning the tariff question prepared by the Central Campaign Club are in greater demand than any other documents issued by the organization, and very large numbers are sent out from head-quarters every day. Campaign tract No. 11, entitled "Hancock's Order No. 40, a Record of Infamy Unparalleled in a Statesman," is now ready for distribution by the club. It is the work of ex-Judge Cephas Brainerd.

At a meeting of the officers of the Roscoe Conkling Brigade of the Seventh Assembly District last evening, at No. 37 Clinton-place, a delegation of colored citizens representing a colored regiment, duly organized, was received. They tendered their command as part of the brigade, which offer was accepted. The regiment will parade 500 strong with the brigade at the demonstration in honor of Gen. Grant next month. After enthusiastic cheers for Garfield and Arthur the meeting adjourned until Wednesday evening.

There was a banner-raising and torchlight procession in the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn last evening, and the district seemed fairly ablaze with Republican enthusiasm. About 9 o'clock the procession, 300 strong, under command of Lee Nutting, formed in Greenpoint-avenue, where a handsome banner bearing the portraits of Garfield and Arthur was swung to the breeze in front of the Republican head-quarters. The procession then marched through the principal streets of the ward, many of the houses along the line of march being brilliantly illuminated.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher visited the head-quarters of the National Republican Committee yesterday, and spent some time in consultation with Chairman Jewell. As the result of this consultation Mr. Beecher has decided to take an active part in the present campaign. It is expected that he will go East to Indiana and Ohio, where he will make several speeches, and then return to talk for the Republican cause in this State. Just when Mr. Beecher will start for the West, and where and when he will speak have not yet been definitely decided. These matters will probably be arranged this week.

The German Republicans of Yonkers, Westchester County, on Friday evening hung a beautiful Garfield and Arthur banner across Warburton-avenue, at its junction with Dock-street, opposite the old Phillipse Manor House. A public meeting was held on the spot, which was addressed by Rudolph Blokemeyer, President of the German Club; H. Marshall Fawcy, who spoke on the general issues of the campaign, and T. Astley Atkins, who in forcible language spoke on the business interests to be considered by the workmen in casting their votes in November. A monster torch-light parade followed the speaking, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CRICKET-MATCH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 25.—The intercollegiate cricket-match, which commenced yesterday at Nicetown between the graduates of Haverford College and the University of Pennsylvania, closed early this afternoon in favor of the university eleven by one inning and 17 runs. On the first day the Haverford College were put out for the small score of 46 runs, while the university batted heavily for their innings, and when stumps were drawn the players scored 126 by fine batting, although the latter part of the inning showed some loose fielding on the part of the university. This was the 7th match between the two colleges, the 5 in the lead won by the Haverford by one inning and over 100 runs, and the second by 6 wickets.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Sept. 25.—The Brattleboro and Whitehall Railway, which is now completed to Newfane, Vt., was formally opened to the public yesterday. The work on the remainder of the road is being pushed rapidly.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—A. S. Cassidy, of Newburg; C. M. Wolcott, of Fishkill, and Jacob B. Carpenter, of this county, were to-day appointed Commissioners to appraise the land damages in the construction of the New-York and New-England Railroad through Putnam and Dutchess Counties, and they will meet at Brewsters, Oct. 12. The work on the new road is advancing rapidly.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Superintendent of Streets Fogarty was fined $100 this morning for contempt of court, in preventing the Western Indiana Railroad from laying its tracks under a court order.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 25.—The Hon. John O'Connor, Postmaster-General, is in speech at Dunnanville last night, referred in a general way to the scheme of constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway by a company of capitalists, and stated that the year 1880 was the date fixed for the completion of the undertaking.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—Authentic news has been received from Mexico that there is a great drawback to the value of the railway concessions lately made in the fact that the Mexican Government only agrees to pay $400,000 yearly to the Palmer-Sullivan Company and $630,000 to the Symon-Boston Company, without reference to the amount of work done. This will affect the sale of the bonds of both companies. The people want railroads, and do not care who builds them.

ST. JULIEN AGAIN ON THE TRACK.

TRYING, AT BEACON PARK, TO BEAT THE RECORD OF MAUD S.—TROTTING A MILE IN 2:18¼.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—At Beacon Park to-day there was the largest crowd ever assembled at a trotting park in the vicinity of Boston since the day of the Smuggler stallion race in 1872. The chief attraction, of course, was St. Julien, who was to improve his last chance but one this season to lower his own record of 2:11¼ to 2:10¾ or lower, and he appeared to be in excellent condition to do so, his fine appearance eliciting many commendations from the multitude of spectators. He trotted up and down several times, making ready for his warming up heat, which, after two poor starts, he commenced in good style, though well held in by Mr. Hickok. He reached the quarter pole in 0:33; half-mile, 1:10; three-quarters, 1:49; mile, 2:26¾. The horse was in splendid form, and it was confidently expected that in his best heat, notwithstanding the difficulties connected with this course, he would reach, if not go under, the time recently made at Chicago by Maud S. The track itself was in splendid condition. There was little or no wind, and everything except the proverbial slowness of the Beacon Park mile course was in St. Julien's favor.

Mr. Hickok nodded for the word on the third start in the grand trial, and St. Julien sped away for the quarter, sole, which he reached in 0:32½, three and a half seconds quicker than in his previous heat; from here to half-mile the same time was recorded, passing the half-mile pole in 1:04½, or 2:09 time; the next quarter was made in 0:33½, the three-quarter pole being passed in 1:38; from here the horse thundered down the home stretch at a rattling pace, and as he passed under the wire in 2:13¾ received a perfect ovation from the excited crowd. Later, St. Julien was brought out again. The start in this heat was disappointing, as was the entire heat, the horse not seeming to exert himself to the utmost. He made the first quarter in 0:34¼; half mile, 1:07¾; third quarter, 1:41¾, and the mile in 9:16. St. Julien's time to-day is considered by turfmen here as fully equal to the record of Maud S. at Chicago, as the Beacon Park track is conceded to be three seconds slower than that at Chicago in consequence of numerous abrupt turns, which Mr. Hickok claims loses his horse at least a foot and a half at each turn. The performance of the horse to-day, all things considered, was an epoch in the history of the turf in this part of the country. The best time heretofore made here was at Mystic Park, where the track is two seconds faster than that at Beacon, where Goldsmith Maid trotted in 2:14.

RACING AT LOUISVILLE.

OPENING OF THE JOCKEY CLUB'S FALL MEETING—THE LEADING EVENTS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—A threatening sky and poor attendance were two drawbacks of the opening day of the Louisville Jockey Club's Fall meeting. There were three events upon the card—two purses and the Turf Stakes. In the first race—a three-quarter-mile dash—Mendelssohn, Jim Malone, Alarmist, and Bootjack started. They got off well together, Malone, Mendelssohn, and Bootjack soon showing in front, with the others well up. In the stretch Malone and Bootjack got in front, the latter pulling away slightly and winning by half a length. Malone second, Mendelssohn third. Time—1:17. Mendelssohn was a great favorite, his fast time of last Spring causing him to sell even with the field in the pools. The second race, mile heats, brought out Miss Nallor, formerly Cyclone, Ring, Dutchman, Frisk, and Bonnie Scotland gelding. Miss Nallor won the first heat in 1:46¾, after a sharp struggle with King Dutchman, who caught her in the stretch, and was only second by a head; Bonnie Scotland third, Frisk fourth. Miss Nallor won the second heat and the race in 1:47¾, Bonnie Scotland second, Dutchman third, Frisk fourth. The winner was the favorite. The event of the day was the last race—a dash of one and one-eighth miles for the Turf Stakes. The starters were Himyar, Renown, Montreal, and Beatitude. Just before the start, Kimball, the great Alabama crack, was withdrawn, owing to sudden lameness. Himyar was first choice in the pools by a small majority, the others all selling about even. A pretty start was never made, the four horses going forward on exactly equal terms. Renown at once took a slight lead, which, as the horses passed the stand, was surrendered to Montreal, who, with a great burst, led them all. Renown second, Himyar third. Under a strong pull, Beatitude lost by half a length. When they reached the half post, Montreal led Himyar an open length, Renown and Beatitude lapping him. The race was now very hot, and as Himyar moved up on even terms with Montreal, the excitement reached high. Renown was an effort, and, Beatitude following, the four swung into the stretch almost abreast of each other. Montreal now dropped back, Beatitude could gain nothing, and Renown, responding to Murphy's call, came up even with Himyar. The latter, without whip or spur, took a neck advantage in a few strides, and won by a head, Renown second, Beatitude third, by half a length, Montreal three-quarters of a length behind her. Time—1:54¼. The races continue all of next week.

A BIG METEOR IN ESSEX COUNTY.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A SUMMER COTTAGE FROM DESTRUCTION BY AN AEROLITE.

SCHROON LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Lake-side cottage in this pleasant Summer resort had a narrow escape from destruction by a meteor last night. The cottage is occupied by Mr. M. E. Granger and his family. About 10 o'clock in the evening, as Mr. Granger was seated at the table writing a letter to a friend, the surrounding was suddenly lighted up as brilliantly as though the sun had abandoned his usual course and shot athwart the heavens like a meteor. The night was extremely dark, the sky being overcast with black, dense, and heavy masses of clouds, through which not a ray of starlight penetrated. Instantaneously, it was as light without as noonday. Mr. Granger ran to the window, apprehensive that a fire had broken out in the barn, but, although the building was as distinct as it was by daylight, no such calamity had occurred. He had scarcely time to draw his breath before the house trembled from cellar to garret like an aspen, and there was a loud concussion near by, as if some heavy body had fallen. Mr. Granger ran to the front door of the house, and found his sister and other members of the family, half-dressed and badly frightened, followed him. In the yard, about 20 feet from the door, lay a red-hot body, still glowing like a furnace. Some kerosene was thrown upon it and instantly ignited by the intense heat, and sulphur dashed upon its surface burned readily. Mr. Granger remained out of bed all night, expecting more meteors, but no more made their appearance.

The body was not composed of meteoric iron, as is often the case, but appeared, on superficial examination, to be a boulder of clear white stone. It weighed about 186 pounds, and had penetrated the soil and hard-wooden earth where it lay about 30 inches. From the direction of the furrow, the meteor apparently came from the north-east, and struck the earth somewhat diagonally.

Many people have visited the premises to-day and viewed the wonderful body. One man offered Mr. Granger $25 for the meteor, but the proprietor replied that he was not engaged in a retail trade in meteors, and would keep it as a memento.

PUNISHING SOMERSET'S RING.

CONVICTION OF JOHN V. VEGHTE OF THE CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 25.—The Veghte jury was out all night, and this morning no news could be obtained as to how the members stood. Everybody believed they would acquit or disagree, contrary to the weight of evidence and the Judge's charge. But soon after court opened, about 11 A. M., the jury came into court and said it had agreed; that it found the defendant guilty of embezzlement, and not of the second count of larceny, and that it recommended him to the mercy of the court. The defendant and his counsel were, of course, thunderstruck. Such a result was not anticipated. Mr. Clark asked that the jury be polled, and each juryman answered "guilty." They seemed to feel the weight of the responsibility upon them, and hastily looked up while answering. Subsequently, Mr. Clark stated there was newly discovered evidence, and that he would apply next week to have the verdict set aside. What that evidence was he did not state. The other indictments against Mr. Veghte will be called next week. There is general sympathy expressed for the defendant and his family. While the public undoubtedly believes he was guilty not only of not charging the $6,000 in his accounts, but of making way with the books and vouchers, yet everybody also knows he has not generally lived the life of a scoundrel, but was a business man of trusted integrity for 30 years, and of the most respectable family connections.

The Owens mill-dam case occupied the forenoon. Joseph McBride, an ex-Freeholder, testified to the contract made by Cory, Jones, and himself with Owens for $400 50. Mr. Owens testified he had received nearly $11,000. Engineer McConaughy went on the stand with a plan of the structure, and Mr. Clark made a long argument to show that it cost, but $6,000. It was finally admitted. It was then seen, and the Prosecutor asked the court to allow the jury to view the structure. The motion was granted, and this afternoon the jury was taken to see the giant structure. The Attorney-General is still assisting the Prosecutor, but the defendants in this case have no extra counsel. The Hon. A. A. Clark and John Schomp, Esq., are conducting the defense.

THE TUNNEL VICTIMS.

The body taken from the Hudson River Tunnel yesterday morning was buried at the expense of the tunnel company, in Weehawken Cemetery, yesterday afternoon. Though it was said to have been the body of Thomas Burns, it was impossible to fully identify it. All of the Knights of Pythias lodges in Hudson County will take part in the procession which is to follow Foreman Woodland's body—the one first recovered—to its final resting-place. Some of the New-York lodges will be represented. The services will be held in the Hamilton-Avenue Reformed Church, and the Rev. Mr. Suydam and the Rev. Hiram Eddy will officiate. When the second body was recovered yesterday morning, Superintendent Andersen examined the air-lock and saw a portion of the body of the man who was caught in the door leading into the air-lock on the morning of the accident. The door is held firmly closed by masses of the shoring beams, and two plates keep the body wedged in.

PUTNAM COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

SAMUEL H. EVERETT UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

CARMEL, Sept. 25.—In convention here today the Republicans of Putnam County unanimously chose Samuel H. Everett, of Brewster's Station, as their candidate for the Assembly, and without dispute selected candidates for county offices and delegates to the Judicial and Congressional Conventions. The County Convention was called for 2 o'clock, but before 12 the delegates began to arrive and to talk over the business for which they had been called together. The canvass preceding the convention had been spirited, Mr. Samuel H. Everett, of Brewster's, having had a hot race in all the districts with Mr. George McCabe, of Cold Spring, the Assemblyman from Putnam in the present Legislature. Mr. McCabe had many friends, and was desirous of being returned for a second term. Mr. Everett had been spoken of for the nomination in previous years, and believing he could strengthen the national ticket, he decided to be in the race. The result of the primary elections was that out of 44 delegates Mr. Everett received 31 and Mr. McCabe 13—those in the First Carmel District and the First and Second Districts of Phillipstown. When Mr. McCabe appeared here to-day he frankly admitted that he was beaten and out of the race. Nothing remained to be done, therefore, but to nominate Mr. Everett. It was after 2 o'clock when the convention, answering the call of the Court-house bell, assembled in the court-room, which was decorated with flags and portraits of Garfield and Arthur. Mr. Theodore Kelly, of Carmel, Chairman of the County Committee, called the convention to order. Mr. Philip D. Penny, of Patterson, was made Chairman. James E. Towner, of Patterson, and Jeremiah Haseen, of Kent, were made Secretaries. The credentials of delegates being called for, they were handed up by all the districts except the First of Carmel, and the First and Second of Phillipstown. The suggestion of Mr. A. J. Miller, of Southeast, that the convention should fill these vacancies, was not acted upon, and on motion of Mr. John G. Miller, of Carmel, the convention proceeded to the nominations. Mr. A. J. Miller named Mr. Samuel H. Everett in a very neat and encouraging speech, which was heartily applauded. Mr. Everett's nomination was made by acclamation, and then the convention made the following additional nominations:

For Justice of Sessions—Philip D. Penny, of Patterson.

For Coroner—John A. Reed, of Southeast.

Delegates to Judicial Convention—William Wood, of Cold Spring; A. J. Miller, of Southeast.

Delegates to Congressional Convention—Everett Agar, John G. Miller, Watson G. Robinson, James A. Foshay, James E. Towner, Abner L. Crosby, Robert J. Ross, William Husted, Donald McNeil, John G. Borden, Samuel Kelly, James O. Cole, James Sherwood.

County Committee—Gilbert Thorne, William W. Everett, J. V. B. Hazen, Henry Mabey, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Thomas W. Jayoox, Albert Ammerman, James K. Smith, Jarvis Baxter. Hamilton Fish, Jr., was chosen Chairman of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Fish a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Everett and inform him of his nomination. Mr. Everett entered with the committee a few minutes later, and after the applause that followed his entrance had ceased, he thanked the delegates for the honor of his nomination, and urged them to aid him in securing his election and that of Garfield and Arthur. At the close of his speech, and after a few remarks from Mr. John G. Miller, the convention adjourned with three hearty cheers for the national and Assembly candidates. Mr. Samuel H. Everett, the nominee, is a native of Putnam, born in Carmel, in April, 1836, coming of a family long settled in the place. He has lived in Brewster's all his life, but about 18 years ago he started in business in a small way in New-York, pushed his way with great energy, established Everett's Hotel in Vesey-street, and has acquired a handsome fortune. All that he has earned he has won by his own exertions, and is proud of being a self-made man. He owns a large farm at Brewster's, where his family live, and which he claims as his residence. He is popular with Democrats as well as Republicans, and will be elected by an increased majority. He was this afternoon promised the support of a Democrat well known in Brewster's, who will not only vote for Mr. Everett, but for Garfield and Arthur, and will take 75 other Democrats with him.

SITTING BULL AS AN ACTOR.

HOW A SCRANTON THEATRICAL MANAGER PROPOSED TO SUBDUE THE GREAT SIOUX CHIEF, AND WHY HE FAILED.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 24.—The announcement that the famous Sioux chief, Sitting Bull, is about to take to the stage revives the efforts made by Manager Walker, of this city, in 1877, to secure the services of this "big Injun" as a star actor, with a view to serving his country and making money at the same time. Joseph Walker was then manager of the Scranton Opera-house, and, flushed with his success in taking Gilmore's Band around a profitable circuit, was constantly on the lookout for some startling sensation. At that time Sitting Bull was the terror of the border, and Manager Walker conceived the idea of a drama in which he should be the central figure. He looked up all the literature bearing on Custer's dashing ride to death, and secured the services of a dramatist to put it all in shape for the stage. He had no doubt that Sitting Bull would lay aside his war-paint for a few months and, with a view to his hatred in paying gusts of wrath before the foot-lights, where he would prove a picturesque and powerful attraction. There was "millions in it," and Mr. Walker was naturally very proud of his original and brilliant idea. He communicated his plan to a wealthy friend, who at once fell in with him and guaranteed all the money that should be needed in carrying out the project. The intention was to make a flying tour of the principal cities of Canada and the United States, and then go to England. In case too much feeling should be manifested toward the bloodthirsty Sioux in America, it was determined that the party should proceed at once to England and electrify the people of that country, and then return to the United States and reap a golden harvest.

Prompted by these rosy views of wealth, Mr. Walker wrote the following letter to Major Walsh, of the Mounted Police, who has since evidently profited by its advice:

I take the liberty of writing to you on a matter of business that may seem very novel to you, but, as you will perceive, is of importance to those with whom I wish through your kindness to negotiate, and hope the result may be mutually beneficial to us. I am now having the incidents that transpired lately in the Indian country dramatized, and in connection with the drama, as an additional attraction, wish to secure the services of the great Sioux chief, Sitting Bull, and some of his men. Should you succeed for me in procuring to pay them liberally. Now, noticing in the public press accounts of the meeting of the American Commissioners with Sitting Bull and his associates at Fort Walsh, and the prominent part you took in that affair, together with the abiding faith the Indians appear to have in your honor and fair dealing with them, this reason has induced me to impose this matter of business upon you, and I will be pleased to reward you for any trouble or expense incurred on my account. I wish to know if the great chief Sitting Bull will enter into an agreement with me for a term of about three years, to take much part in the drama as I shall make easy and convenient for him, with this stipulation, that he shall pay him the sum of $100 per week salary, and all his personal expenses of traveling and hotel fare. I would also like to engage three other prominent Indian warriors of Sitting Bull's camp selecting to take part in the drama, and not knowing what family he has, or if he has a wife and would bring her with the party, then I would say two others in addition to Sitting Bull and his wife.

The letter then goes on at length to discuss the plans and prospects of the play, and intimates that the United States Government would doubtless be very glad to know that Sitting Bull had turned his tomahawk into a theatrical property. Manager Walker further suggested that as he would need the services of an interpreter, it might not be out of place for Major Walsh to accept the position at a princely salary, and urged early action, so that articles of agreement might at once be entered into. He added that he would furnish all the money necessary in advance to fully equip the noble red men for the campaign, and intimated that he had already kindled the fire of Col. Cody's brow, of the United States Army, for such information as would best enable him to get his letter to Major Walsh by the nearest route. Mr. Walker sent this letter by mail direct to Walsh and sent a copy of it in care of Major-Gen. A. Terry, at St. Paul, Minn. He intimated in his letter that he had the assurance of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court that Sitting Bull would not be molested by the United States authorities in case he lent himself to the project.

It is said that Sitting Bull became very indignant when the letter was interpreted to him. He regarded it as a ruse on the part of the American pale-faces to capture him, and he raved in a tremendous passion for two whole days over the base proposition of making him an actor. Major Walsh, sharing in the noble scorn of Sitting Bull, wrote Mr. Walker an indignant answer, and thus the golden prospects of the enterprising Scrantonian were dashed to the ground. He claims the credit, however, of having been the first to suggest a theatrical career for Sitting Bull and Major Walsh, but he does not think they will make their project pay as well now as if they had accepted his offer when Sitting Bull was regarded as the terror of the Plains.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—For the week ending to-day there have been 340,000 standard silver dollars distributed, against 307,400 for the corresponding period in 1879.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Mme. Julia Rivé-King's company are to give a concert at the Boston Music Hall, Oct. 7, when Miss Winant and Mr. Fritsch will sing.

Mme. Donaldi, a dramatic soprano who enjoys a high reputation in Italy, has arrived in New-York, and will shortly appear in concerts in this City.

Mr. Wilhelm Muller, the violoncellist, will give a concert at Steinway Hall, Nov. 26, assisted by Miss Fanny Pollak, soprano; Miss Anna Bock, pianiste, and a number of other artists.

Mr. Arbuckle, with his orchestra, has had a successful week at the American Institute Fair. The conductor himself will continue to play numerous solos at the frequent concerts given at the exhibition.

Miss Emily Winant, of this City, has been engaged by the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston to sing the contralto parts in the "Messiah" and "Elijah." These oratorios will be given on the 11th and 13th of October.

The Harlem Mendelssohn Union begin their rehearsals to-morrow evening. This excellent and ambitious association is under the direction of Dr. Damrosch, and promises to be a valuable addition to the choral societies of the City and immediate suburbs.

An entertainment is to be given at the Madison-Avenue Church of the Disciples, Oct. 5, in which Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox, contralto; Miss Kate F. Douglass, soprano; Messrs. S. R. Mills and W. F. Mills, pianists; F. G. Bourne, basso, and Henry Galt, reader, will take part.

Among the list of non-resident tax-payers of the city of Portland, Me., is Miss Annie Louise Cary. The official list states that the rate of taxation is 2.55 per 100, and that Miss Cary's tax bill is $211 65. "By a simple arithmetical process," as the King of the "Pirates of Penzance" would say, this shows that Miss Cary's Portland estate is assessed at $8,300.

The concert at Metropolitan Concert Hall last Sunday evening was so successful that the management have prepared a similar entertainment for to-night. The principal members of Mr. Maurice Grau's company, including Mlles. Paola Marié and Mary Albert, MM. Nigri, Rauffenberger, and Bornhard, will sing a number of the sacred selections from French composers, and, as usual, Mr. Aronson will have his full orchestra in place.

Miss Marie Pauline Nininger, a soprano who has lately returned from Europe, where she has been singing in opera, will make her appearance on the concert stage here early in October. Miss Nininger, who is a niece of the Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Secretary of War, is said to possess a fine voice and decided ability as a singer, and some foreign critics are enthusiastic as to her "flexibility of voice, exquisite method, and unfailing accuracy of intonation."

At his début, Oct. 7, at the Academy of Music, Herr Constantin Sternberg, the Russian pianist, will play with orchestra Scharwenka's concerto, besides compositions of Liszt and Greig. There will, of course, be much interest to hear this latest aspirant for fame in New-York. He is reported to be a pianist of remarkable powers, but, being a young man, his professional fame has not extended far in Europe, while he may be said to be unknown in this country.

Mr. Maurice Grau announces the last week of "La Fille du Tambour Major." The opera has been highly successful, and has certainly been put upon the stage in a thorough and satisfactory manner. Mr. Grau has, however, several artists in his troupe who have not yet been heard in New-York, and proposes to substitute "Le Petit Duc" and "Les Cloches de Corneville" next week, in order to bring them forward. The performance by this company at the Standard Theatre is complete in all details, and worthy of all that has been said about it. Such ballet has never been so well representated in New-York.

To-morrow evening the Boston Ideal Opera Company, as this meritorious troupe is absurdly named, will appear at Booth's Theatre in Suppe's "Fatinitza." The cast includes Miss Adelaide Phillipps as Vladimir, Miss Marie Stone as the Princess, Mr. Tom Karl as Julian, Mr. Whitney as the Count, and Mr. Barnabee as Izzet Pasha, with an efficient list in the minor rôles and the chorus. No more bright and amusing work of its kind than "Fatinitza" has been seen in this City for years, and there is no doubt that Mr. Abbey's company will give it with spirit and effect. The bills of this theatre contain the startling announcement that "Pinafore" is in preparation.

The Blanche Roosevelt Opera Company will be next assembled in Boston for the performance of Mr. Cellier's "Masque of Pandora," which Mr. Longfellow will supervise. The failure of "The Sultan of Mocha" at the Union-Square Theatre is not to be wondered at. Indeed, the only surprise is that the management should have ever undertaken to foist such trash on the public. If Mr. Cellier has thought it worth while to exert himself, he has had every reason to write something which will be a credit to him and a source of profit in the "Masque of Pandora." It is said that Miss Blanche Roosevelt will appear in the new opera, having sufficiently recovered from her recent illness to begin rehearsals. In the meantime the company will not appear in public.

The movements of Mr. Theodore Thomas are apparently as much of a problem as ever. He is reported to be very sick one week, and is again announced to be entirely restored to health. The latest statement is that he will go to Cincinnati next week to conduct the first rehearsal of the Musical Festival Association on Monday evening, Oct. 4. On his return from Cincinnati it is said that Mr. Thomas will begin rehearsals of the chorus to be attached to the Philharmonic Society, which rehearsals, by the way, will be held weekly. Ladies and gentlemen who have already sent in their names and others wishing to join the chorus, are requested to apply to Mr. Thomas, at Steinway Hall, as follows: Sopranos, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 27 and 28, from 3 to 5 P. M.; altos, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 29 and 30, from 3 to 5 P. M.; tenors, Monday and Tuesday evenings, Sept. 27 and 28, from 7 to 9 P. M.; basses, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 29 and 30, from 7 to 9 P. M. As there will inevitably be an unprecedented demand for tickets to the rehearsals of the coming season, it is again announced that subscribers wishing to retain their former seats can secure them from Oct. 25 to 30, inclusive. After the latter date the seats will be sold to new subscribers. Herr Joseffy is to be the solo artist at the first concert.

The Symphony Society has issued its circular for the third season, which will consist of six concerts and six public rehearsals in the afternoons, beginning Nov. 4. The Board of Directors contains a number of well-known names, and is enough to guarantee a fulfillment of the promises of the announcement, though it is rather vaguely stated that "a number of new and interesting compositions have been secured," and that, in addition to "La Damnation de Faust," another of Berlioz's grand works for soli, chorus, and orchestra, "is in preparation." Concerning "La Damnation de Faust," it is stated that engagements have been made with distinguished soloists who have not been heard in this work. It is certainly desirable that the "distinguished soloists" who were heard in it should not be heard again. The success the society achieved will warrant them in giving an adequate rendering of the soprano and tenor solo parts this year, instead of intrusting them to such representations as marred the performance last season. Mr. Jordan is good for a ladies' Summer matinée at Newport, for he has a pleasant light voice and sings with taste, and Miss Sherwin may be heard to advantage in music suited to her powers; but in such a work as "La Damnation de Faust" the managers of the Symphony Society owe it to themselves and the public to provide some really "distinguished soloists"—artists capable of interpreting this grand work.

The preliminary circular of the Oratorio Society has been received. It begins with the announcement that three public rehearsals and three concerts will be given during the season, the usual fourth concert and rehearsal being omitted this year in consequence of the extra labor necessary for preparation of the May Festival. The season will be opened with a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" at a public rehearsal Friday afternoon, Nov. 26, and a concert the following evening. Mr. George Henschel, this famous baritone, will sing in "Elijah," but the other soloists are not yet engaged. It is further announced that Mr. Henschel will sing at all the concerts of the society. The annual performance of the "Messiah" will take place during Christmas week, the public rehearsal being on Friday afternoon, Dec. 24, and the concert Saturday evening, the 25th. For the third performance the society will produce "L'Allegro ll Pensieroso, ed Il Moderato," by Handel, the first two parts being adapted to Milton's poems, and the third part to words written by Charles Jennens. This work of Handel has never before been performed in this country. It is said to be a most interesting composition, and of a character quite different from the more familiar writings of the "colossal" Handel. It is a pleasant duty to state that the interest manifested by the members of the Oratorio Society has never been so great as now, and there is no doubt that their work will be done thoroughly and efficiently. It is announced that subscribers of last year who wish to retain their seats can secure them at Steinway Hall from Nov. 8 to 19 inclusive. The general sale of seats will commence at the same place Nov. 19. The Board of Directors this year consists of the Rev. William H. Cooke, Dr. Leopold Damrosch, George W. Dresser, Edward H. Jones, M. D., Joseph P. Jordine, Stephen M. Knevals, William Knisely, Bernard O'Donnell, the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Morris Reno, Paul F. Schoen, the Rev. William Stanstone, D. D., Abner L. Train, William B. Tuthill.

NOTES OF THE DRAMA.

"Around the World in Eighty Days" is announced, as usual, at Niblo's Garden.

On Monday evening, Oct. 4, Miss Adele Belgarde will begin an engagement at Niblo's Garden.

Mr. A. M. Palmer's company will perform in "Led Astray" at one of the Brooklyn theatres next week.

The Knights will begin an engagement at the Grand Opera-house next week. They will appear in "Otto."

"Hazel Kirke" will be played for the two hundred and thirty-ninth time at the Madison-Square Theatre to-morrow night.

"Dreams," which has been slightly altered and improved, will be kept on the stage of the Bijou Opera-house two weeks more.

Charlotte Cushman's monument has been finally placed over her grave. It was erected by her nephew, Mr. Edward C. Cushman.

It is expected that Miss Kate Field will arrive in this City from London before the middle of October. She will then prepare to come before the public again.

The report that Miss Helen Blythe is no longer a member of Mr. Augustin Daly's company is unfounded. Miss Blythe will perform with the company later in the season.

At the Theatre Comique the present programme continues to be popular. It will not be changed until a new vaudeville is ready for production and is called for by the public.

The burlesque "Carmen" will only be played a few more times at Haverly's Fourteenth-Street Theatre. It will be followed shortly by an English version of Offenbach's latest opera bouffe.

Miss Ada Cavendish gave her final performance in "The Soul of an Actress" at the Grand Opera-house last night. Mr. Tony Pastor and his troupe, including Miss Ella Wesner, will appear there to-morrow evening.

"Our First Families," Mr. Edgar Fawcett's amusing farce, has proved successful at Daly's Theatre, and will be performed there, in all likelihood, during several weeks. The acting in this piece is remarkably bright and even.

"Pleasant Companions" is the title of a new act in negro minstrelsy which has just been added to the programme of the San Francisco Minstrels. Mr. Harry Kennedy and his "funny folks" have also been added to the company.

Mr. Neil Burgess has made a fresh dramatization of the "Widow Bedott Papers," and calls his new piece "The Widow and the Elder." It is in three acts, and its central character differs but slightly from that in the original dramatization.

Mr. John McCullough will make his appearance in London next April at the Drury-Lane Theatre, and will then sustain the chief part in Talfourd's play "Ion"—a play that has not been seen at any important London theatre for many years.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons will sail from Liverpool on Oct. 7, and will begin her American tour at Toronto, Canada, under the management of Mr. H. J. Sargent. The two new plays that she has added to her repertory are called "Queen and Cardinal" and "False Witness."

Mr. George Edgar will open his season at the Leland Opera-house, Albany, to-morrow evening. He and his fellow-actors are known as the "Shakespeare Company." Their first appearance will be made in "King Lear." Mr. D. W. Waller and Mrs. Emma Waller are members of the company.

It is likely that Miss Clara Morris will begin her engagement in this City during November at the Park Theatre. Her out-of-town engagements have thus far been brilliantly successful—a fact chiefly due to her good sense in reviving two or three of those dramas with which her name is most closely linked.

To-morrow evening "Hazel Kirke" will be produced in Jersey City for the first time, and Mr. Steele Mackaye will then be seen in the part of Dunstan Kirke—performed at the Madison-Square Theatre by Mr. Couldock. Mr. Mackaye will have the support of Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Miss Sidney Cowell, Mr. George Clark, and other well-known actors.

Opposition to the proposed performance of "The Passion Play" has already been shown in many quarters. A number of interviews with prominent clergymen, both Jewish and Christian, opposed to the spectacle, have been printed, and a further public discussion of the subject is imminent. Mr. Abbey still declares, however, that he will present this so-called religious drama at Booth's in December.

Miss Kate Claxton will reappear upon the New-York stage at the Bijou Opera-house on the evening of Oct. 11. She will then assume the leading part in "Fernande," a play in which she was originally cast as Georgette. "Fernande" will be followed by a new version of the drama upon which Mr. Bouchard founded his "Pauvrette." The return of Miss Claxton will be warmly welcomed by all theatre-goers.

Several new plays and adaptations will probably be seen at Daly's Theatre during the season. Among those under contemplation are pieces by Mr. J. B. Runnion, of Chicago; Herr Julius Ros

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These goods, purchased by us under the most favorable circumstances direct from the manufacturers for cash, will be offered at a very slight advance over the cost of production.

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These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. —, North River as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Fred. Crowell.....Wednesday, Sept. 28
(Accommodations unsurpassed for comfort.)

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., No. 36 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

DRY GOODS.

KINZEY

FALL OPENING.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

KINZEY. FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS.
KINZEY. THE RICHEST OF THE SEASON.
KINZEY. OPENING NEW SILKS, VELVETS,
KINZEY. RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
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KINZEY. HOSIERY, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES,
KINZEY. JAPANESE GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
KINZEY. JEWELRY, COMBS, FANS, &c., &c.

KINZEY. Large assortment Derby Hats. Felt Derby, lined and trimmed, 50c.
KINZEY. Fine French Felt Hats, 62c. up. Plush and Chenille Bonnets.
KINZEY. Feathers, complete assortment of Wings, Ostrich Feathers, Plumes, &c.
KINZEY. 100 pieces all-silk Polka Dot Silks. All colors, and blacks, at 50c. yard.
KINZEY. Extra rich Damasse Silks, 75c. Black gros grain Dress Silks, 62c. yard. Colored gros grain Dress Silks, 50c. yard. Fekin Striped Satins, colors, 25c. yard.
KINZEY. Lot Black Silk Velvets, 62c. Fancy Colored Silk Velvets, 62c. 36 inch rich Damasse Velvets. Colored Silk Velvets, new shades.
KINZEY. 24-inch Black Silk Fringes, 19c. 4-inch rich Silk and Jet, 25c. 4½-inch rich Chenille and Jet, 50c. Rich Chenille Silk and Jet Fringes up to $5
KINZEY. Jetted Passementeries, 10c. to $5. Rich Dress Headings, 10c. yard up. Rich beaded Ornaments, 10c. to $2. Line of Spike Cord and Tassels.
KINZEY. Two-toned Satin Ribbons, 5c. up. All-silk Scotch plaid do., 9c. up. All-silk Gros grain do., 9c. up. Rich Cashmere Ribbons, 10c. up.
KINZEY. Silk Damasse Ribbons, 16c. up. Rich Brocade Ribbons, 20c. up. Rich gold embroidered, 31c. up. Seven-inch Brocade Sash, 25c.
KINZEY. 25,000 pairs 3-Button Kid Gloves, in all the new Fall Shades, all sizes, at 50c.
KINZEY. 50,000 pairs splendid 2-Button Kid Gloves, new street shades, modes operas and blacks, extra fine goods, worth $1, at 50c.
KINZEY. Two-Button Kid Gloves, 25c. Four-Button Kid Gloves, 50c. Six-Button Kid Gloves, 60c. New Fall and Winter Gloves.
KINZEY. Ladies' and Misses' Silk Embroidered Balbriggan and Fancy Hose, 15c. to 25c. Gents' English Half Hose, 15c. up. Lot English Hose, regular made, 25c.
KINZEY. New Fall Hosiery, English, French, and German, plain and fancy colors, in Ladies', Misses', and Gents'. Special bargains, 25c. to 75c.
KINZEY. 10,000 dozen Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs, tape borders, 9c. 10,000 Silk Handkerchiefs, in all the new styles, 12½c. to $3 75.
KINZEY. 1,200 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs, in hemstitch, printed and tape borders, mourning and fancy colors, linen and hemmed, 31c.
KINZEY. 10,000 hand-made, large size Linen Torchon Collars, 5c. Lace and Silk Ties, Fichus, and Scarfs, popular prices.
KINZEY. 20,000 yards all-silk Black Laces, two and three inches wide, worth 15c., yard; at 5c. 12,000 yards white and cream Spanish lace and Breton Laces, two to four inches wide, at 5c yard.
KINZEY. 15,000 yards hand-made Linen Torchon Laces, 3c. to 15c. yard. Guipure, Point, thread, Spanish, and French laces very low.
KINZEY. This week special bargains in our Ladies' Underwear Department. Chemises, Drawers, Skirts, Night Dresses, Corsets, Dresses, Shawls, arranged in lots at 25c., 50c., 75c., and 98c.
KINZEY. Curtain Laces, 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard up. Bath and Huck Towels, 7c. Large linen Damask Towels, 11c. Nottingham Lace Tidies, 3c. up.

241, 243, AND 245 SIXTH-AVENUE.

KINZEY & CO.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.
Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily (Sundays included) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn via Ashes, at 5 P. M.; Jersey City 5:30 P. M.

NEWPORT LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.
Steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., daily, (except Sunday) at 5 P. M. First-class fare, TWO DOLLARS. Tickets limited, and good only on either of days and connecting trains, which leaves Newport the next morning at 5:30, arriving in Boston at 7:30. Tickets and state-rooms obtained ONLY at office on Pier No. 28 N. R., and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON.
VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 43 MILES OF RAIL. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.
The favorite palace steamers
MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

$4 TO SARATOGA AND RETURN; $8 10 to Lake George and return. Tickets good for the season. TROY BOATS. COMMERCIAL LINE. New steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave daily (except Saturday) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 40 (new No. 41) North River, foot Leroy-st., connecting at Troy with morning trains for SARATOGA and all resorts north. State-rooms secured at No. 244 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY DAY BOATS.—ALBANY AND C. VIBBARD daily (Sundays excepted) leave Vestry-st. Pier 2:30 and 5th-st. at 3 P. M. (Brooklyn by Annex at 2:45 P. M.), landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Newburgh, Chelsea, Catskill, and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on the Hudson R. R. R. to Fourth-st., New-York. Excursion tickets to West Point or Newburg, returning same day, $1.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND NORTHERN RAILROAD, MORNING LINE. INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 28 N. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Morden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 244 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, CORNwall, Newburg, Fishkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens's, Milton, New-Hamburg, and Hyde Park, leaves foot Vestry-st. at 10 A. M. Saturday, at 5:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Connection at Fishkeepsie with evening train on H. R. R. R. for North and West. BAGGAGE BY EXPRESS received at Vestry-st. only.

FOR CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT.
The only direct route with palace steamers.
CITY OF CATSKILL and ESCORT,
landing at Highland Falls, West Point, Cold Springs, Cozzens's, Tivoli, Malden, Hudson, Germantown, and Athens. From foot of Harrison-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

A LEAN BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE. DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 N. R. FOOT OF CANAL-st., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at ALBANY (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East.
Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 35 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ARROWOOD leaves Pier No. 36 (Fulton Ferry) 3:45 P. M.; 292-st., East River, 5 P. M. FARE 25 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier No. East River, at 3:30 P. M.; foot 16th-st. East River, 3:40 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF LOW AND HALF LOW GRATES,
BRASS OPEN FIRE-PLACES,
with Andiron and Batted Grates for wood or coal, Brass Fenders, Fire Sets, and Coal-Hods.
MINTON'S TILES in great variety. Wholesale and retail. Estimates given to architects and builders.
J. S. CONOVER & CO.,
No. 223 Canal-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A MONOPOLY; RE-sinates rights; established and profitable; business light; $5,000 required. Address TREAS. Box No. 3178 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

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Wedding Trousseaux in Duchesse, Point, and other fine Laces; also, in sets, single and by the yard. Novelties in Duchesse and Point Lace Collarettes, Black and White Spanish Fichus, Old Point Alencon (Real and Imitation,) Greek Trimming Laces, &c. Also, Made-up Lace Goods in great variety.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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HE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A LADY DESIRES POSITION AS companion; has traveled much abroad; speaks English, French, and German; good pianist; gentle, amiable. Address J. E. R., Box No. 298 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,253 Broadway.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN person to wait on an elderly lady or grown-up children; best reference to be had. Call at No. 264 6th-av., near 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID—OR WOULD GO AS CHAMber-maid and waitress in a small private family; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 25 West 32d-st.; no cards answered.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family of good City reference; City or country; understands the care of lamps. Call at 221 East 20th-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st., rear, top floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, one as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 233 East 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, in private family; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 222 West 18th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN IN a private family; best of City reference from last employer. Call at No. 1,278 3d-av.

DRESS-MAKER AND MILLINER.—AS DRESS cutter, fitter, designer, and remodeler; solicits patronage of private families; by day or week, or will take work home at reasonable prices; refers to persons. Address Unique, Box No. 272 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,253 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—PERFECT FITTER OF LADies, children, infants, boys; mending; $1 a day; operates all machines; Wheeler & Wilson perfect. Address all week, J. G

PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION

WHY IT IS UNPOPULAR AMONG MANY OF THE PEOPLE.

EXPENSIVE BUILDINGS AND ELABORATE COURSES OF STUDY—THE REMEDY—SUGGESTIONS OF A PRACTICAL TEACHER.

It may of the readers sometimes of discussion which takes place in the public schools of this city, and which would be of great benefit to the people at large, if they could be induced to take an interest in it. Many of the best citizens of the city are opposed to the present system of education, and yet they do not know why they are opposed to it. They have a vague idea that the schools are not what they should be, but they cannot point out the defects. Many of the best teachers in the city are also opposed to the present system, but they are afraid to express their opinions for fear of losing their positions. Only a few days ago a prominent teacher said to me: "I am afraid to say what I think about the public schools, for I am afraid that I will be misunderstood, and that my opinions will be used against me." Now, this is not the way in which a free country should be governed. Every man should be free to express his opinions upon any subject, and especially upon one which is of such vital importance to the people as that of education. Only in this way can we hope to have a perfect system of education. Many of the defects in the present system are well known to all who have children in the schools, and to all who pay taxes for the support of the schools. Every one knows that the schools are overcrowded, that the buildings are unsuitable, that the course of study is too long, and that the methods of teaching are defective. Every one knows that the children are overworked, and that they are not taught to think for themselves. Every one knows that the system is a mechanical one, and that it is impossible for the teachers to do justice to the pupils under the present system. Every one knows that the system is a costly one, and that the people are taxed heavily for the support of the schools. Every one knows that the system is unpopular with the people, and that it is not appreciated by them. Every one knows that the system is not what it should be, and that it is not what it was intended to be when it was established. Every one knows that the system is not what it was when it was established. Every one knows that the system is not what it was when it was established. Every one knows that the system is not what it was

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Nos. 343 and 345 E. 47th-st., between 2d and 3d aves.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

FIFTH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

Principals: { Dr. J. S. HAGUE, A. M., LL. D. / J. E. C. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

FORT WASHINGTON FRANCO-AMERICAN School College for boys and young gentlemen; twenty-seventh year now open; full classical and commercial courses; daily gymnastics and military drills; French or German will spoken at the end of first year by nature's method. Write for circulars to Dr. ALFRED E. COYE, (from Paris,) President, as well as the beautiful college grounds, 178th-st., West, and King's Bridge Road, on the Hudson.

MADAME C. HEARS'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, (founded 1850,) No. 222 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 22, 1880; French is the language of the family and school; Lectures in English, French and German by eminent Professors; especial attention paid to English and French Primary Department. Mme. A. C. HEARS, Principal.

ARNOLD SCHOOL.

NO. 20 EAST 46TH-ST., corner Madison-av. C. A. MILES, A. M., Principal. Reopens Sept. 27. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college, scientific schools, and business pursuits. Special attention to primary form. Spacious gymnasium; hot lunch, if desired. For further information apply to Principal, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 210 West 42d-st. (removes Oct. 15 to No. 341 Madison-av., corner of 44th-st.) fits for the School of Mines, Stevens Institute, Sheffield, &c., and technical professions. Reopens Sept. 23. A. COLBY, late Lieutenant Corps, U. S. E., and Professor Naval Academy.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN Sept. 27, at No. 210 West 42d-st.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 29th-st., a Preparatory School for college or for business, (with Primary Department,) opens its seventeenth year Sept. 20. References, the President and Senior Professors of Yale College and many of our best-known citizens. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 609 6TH-AV.

Boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Twenty-third year begins Sept. 29.

Rev. Dr. and Mme. E. M. GARDNER, Principals.

Stage sent for pupils at a distance.

A LIVE SCHOOL AT WORK.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE has passed "from retirement to labor," and is now rapidly filling up. Applicants for seats will be accommodated in the order of their application, so long as room can be found. "Story of a Live School" can be had on application to S. S. PACKARD, No. 805 Broadway.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, No. 1,481 BROADWAY.—Classes for ladies and gentlemen. Reopens Oct. 4. Classes in public instruction in French, German, Italian, and Spanish by the natural method under native Professors. Special classes in Greek and Latin will be formed by Prof. T. R. TIMAYENIS. Circulars on application.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL, No. 25 West 45th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 27. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Thorough teaching; daily lectures; languages spoken within six months; drawing and musical advantages unsurpassed. Public examination for graduation.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, (SUCCESSORS to Mrs. Mason Smith,) formerly of 19 West 38th-st., reopen their English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies on TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, at No. 6 West 34th-st., near 5th-av. This school, established in 1816—continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—J. THORNE'S School for Boys, formerly at 19 West 38th-st., reopens Sept. 28; only 30 pupils taken; 8 places now vacant; warm lunches, light gymnastics, thorough teaching. References: President Noah Porter, Yale College; Chancellor Howard Crosby, New-York University; Rev. Dr. Coit, Trinity, &c. For circulars address until Sept. 10, Cotuit, Mass.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK CITY.

Boarding and Day School for boys and young men of 7 to 20. Twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 20, 1880. For prospectus address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 East 34th-st., corner Madison-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 30. Apply by letter until Sept. 15, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be in New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK, 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN Boarding and Day School; GERMAN class; ENGLISH KINDERGARTEN; gymnastics; Studio. Private class for young boys. Classical Department, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

MODEL KINDERGARTEN, ELEMENTARY Classes for Boys and Girls and Seminary for Kindergarten Teachers reopen Oct. 4. No. 64 West 55th-st. Prof. JOHN KRAUS, Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, } Principals. (Mrs. BOELTE has studied the Kindergarten Guide.)

MR. ABBOTT'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL FITS boys for the best colleges. Terms, $600 a year; only 12 pupils taken; highest references given. Apply to FRANCIS E. ABBOT, No. 64 Madison-av., ("Mott Memorial.")

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHmetic, Mathematics, Commercial Law taught practically. Special lessons day or evening. English and Latin for ladies. DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 1,193 Broadway.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE FOR THE Higher Education of Women will open Sept. 29. Most healthy part of the City; special attention given to art and music. Address Rev. A. D. BURCHARD, D. D., President, No. 489 3d-av.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE, 572 MADISON-AV.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; French, German, Spanish, and Latin practically taught. Collegiate course, eighth year, Sept. 27; Kindergarten, Oct. 4.

AT FAHNE'S, NO. 32 BOWERY AND NO. 81 Broadway, book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, &c., especially for commercial pursuits; day lessons, $12; evening lessons, $6 monthly; ladies' department.

MRS. ROEBBELEN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 69 East 81st-st., will reopen Sept. 27. Primary Department for Boys.

MISS WARREN, NO. 12 WEST 45TH-ST.—Young ladies thoroughly taught. Delightful home school for little girls. Boys fitted for college; primary Department. Reopens Sept. 27.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 14 Irving-place, New-York. Will reopen on SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

MISS ARCHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL Offers unusual advantages for young ladies and children. Studies resumed Sept. 30. Nos. 40 East 35th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German School for young ladies and children, at No. 216 West 23d-st., formerly No. 252 West 24th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE SCHOOL, NO. 578 5TH-AV., WILL REOPEN SEPT. 15, 1880. R. A. GIBBENS and D. BEACH, Principals.

BEST PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS and girls under 12. Mrs. P. CROSBY, No. 52 West 52d-st. Kindergarten and Primary School reopens Sept. 20. Kindergarten Training Class Nov. 5.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 21 East Broadway, near 4th-st., opens its 46th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY and W. L. ALLIN, Principals.

A GUIDE TO GOOD SCHOOLS, WITH intelligent advice, free to parents personally—mailed for postage. J. SOMERINDYKE, Secretary, "School Institute," 90 East 14th-st.

MRS. GRIFFITH'S WILL REOPEN HER School for French and German, and Day School for young ladies and children on MONDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 23 West 48th-st.

MRS. P. A. WALKER, A GRADUATE OF Mrs. Kraus's training class, intends to reopen her kindergarten at No. 104 West 48th-st. on Thursday, Sept. 30.

MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 350 West 39th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 27; instruction thorough and charges reasonable.

MISS GRINNELL'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German School for young ladies and children, No. 63 East 54th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and children, No. 154 West 45th-st., reopens Sept. 28.

THE MISSES CHADBAYNE WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls at 816 Madison-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 29.

MRS. J. W. GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, No. 21 Park-av., Will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 28.

CLASS FOR PREPARATION TO COLLEGE and private instruction. Mr. WILLIAM R. NEWBOLD, No. 115 East 86th-st.

MISS S. L. CHAPMAN'S (FORMERLY MRS. J. Gay) School for Girls and French Boarding and Day School, No. 7 East 45d-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS REYNOLDS (EIGHT YEARS A TEACHER in the Misses Haines' school) reopens No. 68 West 55th-st., Sept. 27.

NO. 423 47TH-AV.—GATTI'S ACADEMY FRENCH Gymnasium for Parisian lady of ability and experience, now open weekly.

JOHN MACMULLEN AND WALLER HOLLAday's school reopens Sept. 13; 1,028 B'way, cor. 32d-st.; elevator in 32d-st.; circulars, Putnam's, 153 5th-av.

SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN.—MISSES Sand young boys, No. 313 Park-av., near 54th-st.

THE MISSES MASON REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies and Children Oct. 1, No. 45 Lexington-av.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOS. R. ASH, No. 148 West 45th-st.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 17 East 16th-st., will reopen Sept. 27.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 260 West 19th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 29.

PROF. DAVID CHERBULIEZ REOPENS HIS School for Boys, No. 158 West 45d-st., on Sept. 27.

MRS. AND MISS STEVENS'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 50th-st., will reopen Oct. 1. Kindergarten, Sept. 27.

DR. A. GALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 28 E. 20th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS GIBBONS'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, 154 West 45th-st., reopens Sept. 28.

MISS F. FRUYT WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies, No. 111 West 45d-st.

DR. L. W. SIEGERT'S PRIVATE CLASSES for boys reopen Sept. 15 at No. 27 West 26th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL, NOS. 252-260 6TH-AV., (46TH-ST.)

An improved preparatory school, the surroundings of studies inducing for most advanced, and also elementary courses. Principals Head Masters during 15 years of ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

FIFTH-AVENUE SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 207 5th-av., removed to No. 28 WEST 30TH-ST., reopens Sept. 22. School Department, Separate classes for boys and girls. Miss L. A. RICHMOND, Principal.

ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE, NO. 108 6TH-AV.

Classes open for the season of 1880-81 MONDAY, Oct. 4.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, NO. 104 WEST 85TH-ST.—SELECT CATHOLIC SCHOOL. Complete courses. Six languages. Prospectus sent on application.

FRENCH CONVERSATION, LITERATURE, Latin. Prof. FARRAIN, No. 26 5th-av., second floor.

THE MISSES KIRWAN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 40 West 45th-st., reopens Oct. 1. Music, literature, and drawing classes after school hours.

MISS EDWARDS'S SCHOOL, NO. 58 WEST 55th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL, Seventh-st., between 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken, N. J., OPENS SEPTEMBER 15.

COURSES OF LECTURES ON NATURAL HISTORY, PHYSIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, AND PHYSICS.

A GYMNASIUM ATTACHED. A SCHOLARSHIP IN THE STEVENS INSTITUTE GIVEN AS A PRIZE ANNUALLY.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT, $60 PER ANNUM.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT, $150 PER ANNUM.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues, apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

NORTH BRANCH, N. J.

(46 miles via Central New-Jersey Railroad.)

Dr. Williamson will reopen his class Sept. 1. In order that each boy may have home comforts and care, together with thorough individual instruction, the number will be limited to TEN selected boys; location in every respect desirable. Reference to old patrons—S. Hoe, of R. Hoe & Co.; James Miller, (late Aitken & Miller;) Howland Pell, No. 57 Wall-st.; E. S. Hays, of Closson & Hays; George F. Quackenbos, LL. D., &c., &c. Send for circulars.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Aurora, Cayuga Lake, N. Y.

FULL COLLEGIATE, ACADEMIC, AND SPECIAL COURSES.—Superior facilities for MUSIC, instrumental and vocal. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; buildings elegant; grounds extended and thorough instruction with the essentials of a refined Christian home. Terms moderate. Session begins Sept. 8, 1880. Send for catalogue.

E. S. FRISBEE, D. D., President.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, Morristown, N. J., reopens Sept. 15. Enlarged school rooms and gymnasium. Large and attractive grounds. Superior advantages in every department. Board and tuition in English and Latin, $400 per annum. For circulars address the Principal.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL, CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

A first-class Boarding School for Boys. Grounds 12 acres; mountain land, 100 acres. Circular contains parallel courses of study, terms, &c. O. COBB, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., OPENS SEPT. 8.

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twenty-third annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October next, and continues until May 18, 1881. The course of study embraces two collegiate years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred upon such students as pursue the full course and pass the prescribed examinations.

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MEETINGS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, at noon, for the purpose of carrying into effect the decision of Messrs. John A. Seward, S. C. Robson, and Henry F. Spaulding, arbitrators between this Company and the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, rendered on the 15th instant, or taking such other measures in respect to the relations of this Company with the New-York Elevated Railroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company, as to the stockholders of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company may seem best. The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst. at 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN B. BODY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ON JOHN DANHAM IS HEREBY NOTIfied to pay all arrears and future bills for rent of premises 1 and 3 Cortlandt-st., New-York, to the undersigned, or said bills will be sued for and collected by process of law.

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WARWICK VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, October 1, 1880.

The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Warwick Valley Railroad Company, issued Oct. 1, 1860, due Oct. 1, 1880, are hereby notified that the company will pay such bonds, with interest due at maturity, on presentation at the New-York National Exchange Bank, New-York City, or at the First National Bank of Warwick, N. Y. GRINNELL BURT, President. WARWICK, Sept. 15, 1880.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, the 6th day of October next.

The stock transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Sept. 23, and will reopen on the morning of the 7th day of October next. W. RANNEY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1880.

A1 INVESTMENT SUBSCRIPTION books will open MONDAY for those wishing to subscribe for shares in the NEW-JERSEY INCUBATING COMPANY at $1 per share. Capital stock, 50,000 shares. Profits yearly, 100 per cent. Have been in operation three years. 41 references. Send for prospectus. NEW-JERSEY INCUBATING CO., No. 17 Warren-st., New-York, Office No. 1.

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DIVIDENDS.

COUPONS DUE OCT. 1 ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

TOLEDO, DELPHOS & BURLINGTON R. R., DAYTON DIVISION,

Will be paid on and after that date at the offices of

GEO. WM. BALLOU & CO.,

16 Wall-st., New-York. 72 Devonshire-st., Boston.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 20, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DIVidends have been declared out of the net earnings for the year 1880, of Three dollars and fifty cents per share on the preferred stock, and of Three dollars and fifty cents per share on the common stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of October next, at the office of the company.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of September, and reopened on the 31st day of October next. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., No. 68 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1880.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of October next, at the office of Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 62 William-st., New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened Oct. 16 next.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 68 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1880.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of October next, at the office of Messrs. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 62 William-st., New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst. and reopened Oct. 16 next.

J. S. DUMONT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 21, 1880.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—Coupons from above bonds due Oct. 1 prox. will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York.

W. RANNEY, Secretary.

INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 23d of September, 1880.

COUPONS OF FIRST AND SECOND MORT. Consol. bonds of this company, due 1st of October, 1880, will be paid at the Corbin Banking Company, No. 115 Broadway.

GILES B. TAINTOR, Treasurer.

THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 23d September, 1880.—COUPONS of the CONSOLIDATED EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS of this company, DUE 1st OCTOBER, 1880, will be paid by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. W. CAVE, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Nevada Central Railway, due Oct. 1, will be paid at the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 13 Wall-st. D. R. HATCH, Treasurer.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM. MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM. Sold, delivered, and always reliable. 877 Broadway, 1 Madison-av., 1 Fifth-av., 1 Park-pl., 1 Nassau-st., New-York; 1 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY (GENTLEMAN AND wife) having more room than they require, would let large square room, or suite, with board, to a gentleman of gentlemanly and wife; superior accommodations; location near Madison-av. and 42d-st.; references exchanged. Address LEONARD, Box No. 969 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

ROOMS OR FLOORS OF SIX AND EIGHT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, by year or otherwise, heated by steam, with or without private tables, or without board, on crown of Murray Hill, next to Lexington-av. and one block from new Union League Club house. Address LAURELTON, Box No. 301 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR THE Windsor will let elegant second floor, with or without private table, to small family of adults. Any one wishing to secure a refined home, and willing to pay a fair price, address SUPERIOR, Box No. 315 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—Superior parlor floor, also, second floor, rooms all light and airy, with private table; references exchanged. Address KNICKERBOCKER, Box No. 72, office No. 62 East 144th-st.

SECOND FLOOR, WITH BOARD, IN A first-class private house on Madison-av., near Central Park; private table if desired; references exchanged. A., Box No. 225 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NOS. 66 AND 67, between 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Parlor, second, and third floors; house serving private tables only; also private table.

WITH BOARD—A LARGE SUNNY FRONT room; also a back room on fourth floor. Parties with unexceptionable references only need apply at No. 7 East 40th-st.

TWO HANDSOME SUITES OF APARTments, newly and elegantly furnished, with superior board. No. 201 West 42d-st., first house from Broadway; family private; references.

NO. 50 WEST 39TH-ST.—ROOMS, WITH first-class board, freshly furnished, for gentlemen; gentleman and wife; also, doctor's office and bedroom; references.

NO. 105 WEST 47TH-ST.—A SUNNY FRONT room and excellent board, for gentleman and wife who desire the comforts of an elegant home; references.

NO. 126 LEXINGTON-AV.—PLEASANT, well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen or families; excellent table; home comforts; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING THE HOUSE (Madison-av.), will let two large rooms, communicating, with board, to adults only. Address N. Y., Box No. 328 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE FAMILY APARTments for parties seeking first-class accommodations, table and references unexceptionable, at No. 104 Madison-av.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a nicely furnished second-story room to a quiet gentleman; references exchanged. No. 28 West 20th-st.

WITH BOARD, IN THE LARGE DOUBLE brick house on 42d-st., near 5th-av., two elegant suites of rooms on first, second, and third floors; other and single rooms for gentlemen.

HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND and parlor floors, with board; references. No. 59 East 23d-st.

NO. 4 EAST 38TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, well furnished, on third floor, with board. Mrs. BIRDSALL.

NO. 20 EAST 35TH-ST.—ONE HANDSOME suite; also hall rooms, with board. Mrs. CHEEVER.

NO. 32 WEST 38TH-ST.—BACK PARLOR AND hall room, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 133 EAST 55TH-ST.—AN ENTIRE THIRD (three rooms) floor, with board; also, fourth story front room; private family; references.

NO. 5 WEST 42D.—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, with superior board, to a family of adults; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 18 WEST.—Handsomely furnished third story front room, with first-class board; references.

NO. 18 EAST 33D-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, WITH connecting rooms, with first-class board; rooms for single gentlemen; table boarders; references.

LARGE ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, ALSO large front room on fourth floor, with or without board; references. No. 308 West 42d-st.

NO. 19 WEST 43TH-ST.

Handsomely furnished second floor, with or without private table; also, back room on fourth floor; references required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 407.—LARGE AND ELEGANT suites of rooms, richly furnished, with or without private table.

EXTENSION AND SECOND-STORY room; also, single room; southern exposure; superior board. No. 64 West 55th-st.

NO. 41 EAST 22D-ST.—CHOICE ROOMS, SINgle or en suite; superior accommodations; moderate to permanent parties; references.

NO. 7 WEST 30TH-ST.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor to rent, with board, en suite or separately; references.

NO. 280 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 40TH-st.—One suite of rooms on third floor, with private table, for gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NO. 207 WEST.—Two large adjoining rooms; first-class table; also hall room on second floor; table board.

NO. 151 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOME SUITES, with or without board; private table; house and location unexceptionable; family private.

NO. 23 WEST 42D-ST.—FRONTING RESERvoir Park; elegant suite rooms, with superior board.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 52 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board. Reference.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, with private table, for family of adults or gentlemen.

NO. 30 WEST 47TH-ST.—SECOND AND fourth floors, front and back; with or without private table.

ONE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, UNEXPECtedly vacated, at 415 FIFTH-S, No. 426 Madison-av. First-class table.

NO. 33 5TH-AV., CORNER 10TH.—FRONT sunny suites and rooms; superior board; one suite, private table.

A 1 ROOMS AND BOARD, AT MODERATE prices, at No. 304 2d-av., near Stuyvesant-square; with all modern conveniences; best of references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 243.—PLEASANT PARLOR floor, with all modern conveniences; private table; also, two large rooms on fourth floor. References.

NO. 39 WEST 32D-ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, private bath; also other rooms, with board. Mrs. R. R. AMES.

NO. 620 LEXINGTON-AV.—AMERICAN FAMily owning house will rent, with first-class board, second story front sitting and bed room; references.

NO. 27 WEST 28TH-ST.—A FOURTH FLOOR front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or gentlemen.

A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN WANTED AS table boarders in a private family. No. 808 West 41th-st.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS singly or en suite, with first-class board; single rooms for gentlemen.

NOS. 38 AND 80 WEST 32D-ST.—VERY DEsirable rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; references.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board; gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; pleasant location.

A SUNNY FRONT ALCOVE ROOM AND square room, with parlor bedstead, with board. No. 19 East 46th-st., near 5th-av.; references.

NO. 24 WEST 19TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; House and location first class; references.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH-ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor; four rooms; private table if desired; one smaller suite.

NO. 138 MADISON-AV.—A SUITE OF ELegantly furnished rooms to let, with private table; thoroughly first class; references.

NO. 275 MADISON-AV.—ELEGANT APARTments; first and second floors entire; private table only; references.

FIFTH-AV.—TWO HANDSOME SUITES OF apartments, newly and elegantly furnished; private table if desired; references. No. 749.

NO. 423 47TH-AV.—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without excellent table board; no store underneath.

NO. 2 PARK-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with board; references.

NO. 115 WEST 32TH-ST.—SECOND-STORY front room to let, with board.

NO. 323 MADISON-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—Rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 42D-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 143 EAST 55TH-ST.—NEWLY FURnished room to let, with or without board.

NO. 38 WEST 35TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board.

NO. 46 WEST 35TH-ST.—

FAST RACING BY THE SEA

CLOSE OF THE AUTUMN MEETING.

THREE OUT OF FIVE FAVORITES DEFEATED —WARFIELD, GOUVERNEUR, TELEMACHUS, GLENMORE, AND CAPTAIN FRANKLIN THE VICTORS.

The Autumn meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club terminated yesterday with a splendid day's sport, which was witnessed by an immense crowd of spectators, which completely filled the grand and field stands and the quarter stretch. As in the preceding days, the club was favored with charming weather and the track was in superb condition, and extraordinary time was made. Five races were decided yesterday. The first was taken by the favorite Warfield, but in the second Ada and Gouverneur passed the winning post so evenly that they had to run the race over again, and the pair ran one of the most remarkable races ever seen, the first three-quarters being run in 1:14¾, and the run off in 1:14¾, the last being won by a head only. Telemachus won a sensation race in the mile and a half, to the disgust of the betting men, and Glenmore captured the heats of a mile and a quarter after a hard struggle. The steeple-chase was taken by Captain Franklin. Thus three of the favorites were beaten. The speculation during the day was enormous, and the mutual pools paid $8 40 on the first race, $20 35 on the second, $69 15 on the third, $15 45 on the fourth, and $34 10 on the fifth. The details follow:

THE MILE DASH.

The sport was initiated with a selling race of one mile, for all ages, purse $500. The winner was to be sold at auction for $2,000, subject to the usual allowances. Four horses were entered, but Susquehanna was scratched early in the day, and the three that sported colors were Dwyer Brothers' b. g. Warfield, 5 years, by War Dance, out of Florence, to be sold for $600, 103 pounds, (Brown;) W. C. Daly's b. g. Boardman, 4 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Woodbine, for $600, 96 pounds (F. McLaughlin,) and William Mulkey's br. f. Rosalie, 3 years, by Leamington, out of La Rose, for $1,000, 91 pounds, (O'Hara.) In the pool-selling Warfield was the favorite at $200, Boardman $65, and Rosalie $30. They broke away several times, and finally, when the flag fell Warfield had the best of it by a length, with Rosalie and Boardman together. As they went round the turn the three were lapping each other, and when they had reached the quarter pole Warfield was a neck and shoulder in front of Rosalie, who was a neck in front of Boardman. As they went along the back stretch a blanket could have covered them, but when they reached the half-mile pole Warfield, forcing the pace, pushed out half a length in front of Boardman, and he was the same distance before Rosalie, who was already in trouble. Coming round the lower turn, Rosalie fell quickly to the rear, and Warfield parted company with Boardman, and led him three lengths at the three-quarter pole. The race was all over then, for Warfield increased his pace on the home stretch, and won the race by two lengths, with Boardman second, eight lengths ahead of Rosalie. The time was 1:49, a very fast race. The winner was offered at auction, and after spirited bidding was bought in for $1,805, a surplus of 705 over his stated selling price, which was divided between the other two horses.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The second contest was a selling race for 3-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of $800. There were six youngsters entered for this, and all of them sported colors, viz., E. V. Snedeker's b. f. Ada, by Kingfisher, out of Adastada, to be sold for $1,500, 87 pounds, (Henderson;) Dwyer Brothers' The Ripple, by Lisbon, out of Maggie Hunter, $2,500, 103 pounds, (McLaughlin;) O. Chase's b. c. Gouverneur, by Harry Bassett, out of Penny, $2,500, 98 pounds, (Shaner,) and ch. c. King Nero, by Harry Bassett, out of Lizzie Rogers, $1,000, 85 pounds, (Brattan;) R. McElmeel's b. c. General Monroe, by Tom Bowling, out of Minnie T. Morgan, $2,000, 95 pounds, (Nichols,) and William Mulkey's ch. f. Sunbeam, by Leamington, out of Lady Motley, $1,000, 82 pounds, (Williams.) The speculation on the result was heavy, the betting men plunging heavily on Ripple notwithstanding his heavy weight. He brought $400, while Ada brought $280, Chase's pair $20, and the field $55. The first attempt was successful, Ada breaking away in the lead, King Nero second, and Gouverneur third, the favorite getting off in the rear. As they ran along the back stretch Ada kept to the front at a very rapid rate, and reached the half-mile pole with King Nero at her saddle-girth, who was three-quarters of a length before Sunbeam, with Gouverneur fourth, Ripple fifth, and Monroe in the rear. As they came round the lower turn Sunbeam made a play, passing King Nero, and immediately challenged Ada, and they were together at the three-quarter pole, while Gouverneur came to the third place, and Ripple followed him. As they came into the home stretch, Sunbeam quit, and Ada apparently had the race, when up came Gouverneur, and closing at every stride, headed Ada at the goal, making a dead heat, with Ripple third, King Nero fourth, Sunbeam fifth, and General Monroe sixth. The race was a very fast one, the time being 1:14¾. It being a selling race, and the winner to be sold, the dead-heaters had to run it off, which they did after the second heat of the fourth race. The betting was even, and when the flag fell Ada shot to the front and was soon leading two lengths on the back stretch, but at the half-mile pole Gouverneur rushed up and headed his competitor, and they ran yoked round to the home stretch, and after a magnificent finish Gouverneur won the race by a head in the remarkable time of 1:14¼. There was no bid for the winner.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

The third event was a handicap sweepstakes, for 3-year olds, of $30 each, and $10 forfeit, with $600 added, one mile and a half, for which there were nine nominations, and five of them responded to the call. These were Clapham Smith's b. c. Telemachus, by King Alfonso, out of Penelope, 100 pounds, (Blaylock;) Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Elias Lawrence, by imp. Billet, out of Sprightly, 98 pounds, (Brown;) W. R. Babcock & Co.'s ch. c. Fernecliffe, by Leamington, out of Nellie Ransom, 115 pounds, (Barrett;) W. C. Daly's b. g. Ingomar, by Warwick, out of Lizzie Berry, 80 pounds, (F. McLaughlin,) and T. Smethurst's ch. f. Giroflé, by Leamington, out of Rattan, 107 pounds, (Evans.) This was a great dump for the betting men, for an outsider came to the front. In the betting Giroflé was a great favorite, bringing $100. Fernecliffe brought $25; Telemachus and Ingomar, $20 each, and Elias Lawrence, $30. They were mustered at the half-mile pole, and when the flag fell Ingomar bolted off in the lead, with Fernecliffe second, and Giroflé third. As they came round the lower turn Ingomar forced the pace, and reached the three-quarter pole a length in front of Telemachus, who was a head in front of Giroflé, who was lapped at the girth by Elias Lawrence, Fernecliffe being in the rear. When they came into the home stretch there was a magnificent break, and when they finished the first half-mile at the judges' stand Ingomar was but a neck in front of Telemachus, who was a neck the best of Giroflé, and she a head the best of Fernecliffe, with Elias Lawrence last. Running round the turn Ingomar kept forcing the pace, and at the quarter pole had the advantage by a length, while Telemachus was still second, having a head the best of Giroflé. Going down the back stretch, Telemachus closed upon Ingomar, and they raced together down to the half-mile pole, when the others closed up, and at that point Ingomar was once more half a length in front of Telemachus, who was, in turn, lapped at the saddle-girth by Giroflé, who was a head in front of Fernecliffe, and he half a length in advance of Lawrence. The race was a hot one around the lower turn, and Telemachus closed up to the head of Ingomar, as they turned into the home stretch, where the whole lot were getting the whip. As they came up the stretch, Ingomar fell away, and Telemachus took a commanding lead, and won the race by four lengths, while Giroflé gained the second place by a head from Elias Lawrence, who was a length ahead of Ingomar, and he a length before Fernecliffe. The time was 2:37; a fast race.

THE HEAT RACE.

Now came the great race of the day. It was a free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each if not declared out, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $150 out of the stakes; heats of a mile and a quarter. This brought out a fine field of seven competitors, namely, William Jennings's ch. h. Glenmore, 5 years, by imp. Glen Athol, out of Lotta, 114 pounds, (Spellman;) James R. Keene's b. c. Dan Sparling, 3 years, by Glenelg, out of Item, 107 pounds, (Stewart;) Charles Doyle's ch. f. Ada Glenn, 4 years, by imp. Glenelg, out of Catina, 109 pounds, (Blaylock;) Ackerman & Co.'s b. h. Surge, aged, by Revolver, out of Siren, 90 pounds, (Henderson;) Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Jericho, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Skylight, 90 pounds, (Brown;) J. F. Caldwell's ch. f. Mary Anderson, 3 years, by Ventilator, out of Queen of Scots, 98 pounds, (Williams;) and P. H. Duffy's b. f. Baby, 4 years, by imp. Strachino, out of Eclipse, 94 pounds, (F. McLaughlin.) The betting men having dropped heavily on the last race, endeavored to get out on this, and went plunging on Glenmore and Dan Sparling, the former being the favorite at $200, Dan Sparling bringing $110, Ada Glenn $105, Surge $10, and the field, composed of Mary Anderson, Jericho, and Baby, $150.

First Heat.—At the first attempt they were off, with Mary Anderson in front, Glenmore second, and the others bunched. As soon as they were under way Mary Anderson took a good lead, and came bounding up the stretch at a fast pace, reaching the judges' stand a length and a half before Ada Glenn, who was a length ahead of Glenmore, who was lapped by Baby fourth, Dan Sparling fifth, Surge sixth, and Jericho in the rear. Mary Anderson kept her advantage round the upper turn, and passed the quarter pole still a length and a half ahead of Ada Glenn, while she was a length ahead of Baby, who led Glenmore by a head. Going along the back stretch Ada Glenn made an effort to overtake Mary, and at the half-mile pole had closed up the distance, while Glenmore moved up to Ada's saddle girth, followed by Baby fourth, Dan Sparling fifth, Surge sixth, and Jericho seventh. As they rounded the lower turn Blaylock made a desperate effort with Ada Glenn, and she closed up to the girth of the flying Mary, but the latter kept the pace so strong that she was playing havoc with her pursuers, and came into the home stretch six lengths away, and amid much excitement won the race by that six lengths, Ada Glenn being second, a length ahead of Sparling third, who was a head before Surge fourth, Jericho fifth, Glenmore sixth, and Baby seventh. The time was 2:05.

Second Heat.—Mary Anderson brought $25 and the field $150. Nearly half an hour was wasted before the flag fell, with Ada Glenn in front and Glenmore second, but after they turned into the upper stretch Baby made a challenge for the lead, and at the judges' stand was but a length in front of Ada Glenn, who was a length before Jericho, and he a length ahead of Dan Sparling fourth, Glenmore fifth, Mary Anderson sixth, and Surge seventh. Going round the turn Ada Glenn assumed the lead again by a length, but Baby soon challenged, and at the quarter pole Ada Glenn had but her head in front of Baby, and she was a length ahead of Glenmore, who was a length and a half in advance of Mary Anderson fourth, Jericho fifth, and Sparling sixth. As they traveled along the back stretch Baby shot past Ada Glenn, and led her a length at the half-mile pole, while Glenmore was at Ada's quarter, but coming round the lower turn they were parted again, for Glenmore fell back under a pull from Spellman, and there was half a length between the three. Shortly after Ada Glenn gave it up, and then Glenmore rushed after Baby, the latter leading him a length and a half at the three-quarter pole. Turning into the home stretch Glenmore came to the front, and then Mary Anderson came up at a fast pace, unexpectedly, but her effort was of no avail, for Glenmore won the heat by a length and a half, Mary Anderson second, two lengths before Dan Sparling, who was a length ahead of Surge, fourth, Baby fifth, Jericho sixth, and Ada Glenn seventh. The time was 2:10.

Third Heat.—All but Mary Anderson and Glenmore were sent to the stable, the latter being an immense favorite. They started evenly, and Mary led a neck at the stand, but at the quarter pole Glenmore went to the front, and was never afterward headed, winning the heat and race by three lengths in 2:14, thus ending the best race of the kind ever run.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

It was nearly dark when the horses were called for the steeple-chase, which was over the full course, for a purse of $650. The four contestants were: Charles Reed's b. h. Disturbance, 5 years, 146 pounds, (Mesny;) W. C. Daly's br. m. Lizzie D., 5 years, 130 pounds, (Nolan;) M. Daly's b. g. Pomeroy, 6 years, 140 pounds, (Divan,) and ch. g. Skylark, 4 years, 118 pounds, (Ford,) and M. Welch's ch. g. Captain Franklin, 5 years, 130 pounds, (Kinney.) Disturbance was the favorite, and took the lead when the flag fell, but Pomeroy was first over the wall in the centre of the field, and at the water he was leading three lengths, with Franklin second, and Disturbance third. After crossing the track to the outside field, Pomeroy balked and refused to jump, Franklin then took the lead, but at the water again Disturbance and Lizzie D. were head and head, with Franklin third, and Skylark 200 yards behind. There was a close race over the remainder of the course between Franklin and Disturbance, the former winning the race by two lengths, Lizzie D. was a bad third, being some 80 lengths in the rear, and Skylark was far behind.

STRIKING THE POLO BALL.

SIX GOOD BOUTS ON THE IMPROVED MANHATTAN GROUNDS.

The grounds of the Manhattan Polo Association, which extend from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Twelfth streets, and from Fifth to Sixth avenues, were formally opened to the public for the Fall season yesterday afternoon. The grounds have been greatly improved since last Spring. Then the polo field was simply a great area of dust, and as the ponies circled around it in the exciting chase for the white ball, a great cloud arose which enveloped riders and spectators. During the Summer the field has been covered with turf, and now green grass takes the place of dust, and the polo ball rolls as smoothly as a croquet ball at a lawn party. A grand stand has been erected on the south side of the grounds, capable of accommodating 2,000 persons, and outside the outer ring ferns have been planted, which give a pleasant appearance to the grounds. In addition to these improvements, a track has been constructed for athletic sports, and the polo grounds now offer the best facilities for games of this description. The new track is one-third of a mile in length and 26 feet in width. It is perfectly level. In order to make it perfect, the soil was cut away in many places to a great depth, all large stones were removed, and the space thus formed was filled with cinders, which were carefully rolled down until the track, in the opinion of experts, was just hard enough for speed in pedestrian contests. It is asserted by the officers of the Manhattan Polo Association that they have now the fastest pedestrian track known.

The opening of the grounds yesterday afternoon was signalized by a friendly contest between certain of the crack players of the Westchester Polo Club. About 300 persons were present to witness the game. Music was furnished by a brass band to fill up the intervals between the several bouts. August Belmont, Jr., was the captain of the reds, and was assisted by Lloyd Bryce. The blues were commanded by F. T. Iselin, who had under him H. L. Herbert and Frederick Beach. Six bouts were played before the setting of the sun put an end to the game. In the first bout, Belmont and Iselin made the charge. Iselin got the ball and sent it whizzing toward the goal of the blues. Bryce caught it on the fly, however, and started it on its passage toward the goal of the reds. The five players then became massed together, and mallets and ponies were very much mixed. At length Herbert got in a back stroke, and sent the ball outside the white line which marked the boundary of the field. It was tossed in again, and the riders dashed after it. From Fifth to Sixth avenue, and from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Twelfth street, it spun on its erratic course, until finally Bryce hit it with a back-handed stroke and raised it high in the air. It fell and rolled within 10 feet of the goal. Belmont, who was the best rider of the five, reached the spot almost as soon as the ball, and brought his mallet down with great vigor. The blow missed the ball, but took up a large piece of turf. In an instant the other horsemen were upon Belmont, and after a short struggle Iselin struck the ball and landed it well in toward the goal of the blues. The five players made a break for the ball, and Belmont reached it first. By a well-directed back stroke he sent it flying back toward the goal of the reds, and, wheeling his pony sharply round, followed it up. A second blow from the mallet sent the ball to within 10 feet of the goal. The other horsemen had just closed in on Belmont, when he made the third stroke, and sent the ball past the goal, winning the first bout for the reds, in 20:00.

In the second bout, which followed as soon as the players could mount fresh ponies, Belmont and Iselin again made the charge, but this time Belmont got the ball and sent it flying toward the goal of the reds. Beach galloped forward at a break-neck pace, caught the ball, and diverted its course toward One Hundred and Tenth-street. Herbert intercepted it, and changed its direction toward the goal of the blues. Then followed a long fight, which proved almost as exciting to the spectators as to the participants. For five minutes the ponies were massed in the centre of the field, and no one of the five contestants could use his mallet to advantage. Finally Belmont succeeded in getting in a gentle stroke, which threw the ball toward One Hundred and Tenth-street. Herbert, who was facing that way, caught the ball, and by a well-directed stroke sent it whizzing toward the goal of the blues. Iselin helped it onward with a strong blow from his mallet. Herbert galloped forward, outstripping all his competitors, overtook the ball when within three yards of the goal, and sent it flying through the posts. This feat scored a victory for the blues in 19:00. In the third bout Belmont and Iselin again made the charge, but both missed the ball. Bryce, who was following Belmont closely, struck it and sent it flying toward the goal of the blues. Beach, however, intercepted it and secured a "knock out" for the blues, sending the ball beyond the field. When it was thrown into the arena again there was a general race of the ponies to meet it. Belmont was the first to strike it, and his strong blow sent it rolling rapidly toward the goal of the reds. He followed it closely, while the others seemed to be mixed up in inextricable confusion, and, with two more well-directed blows, ended the bout in 7:00. In the fourth bout Iselin took the ball, reaching it in the charge before Belmont. There were five "knock outs" for the reds and three for the blues in this contest, and the struggle was a long and severe one. Beach finally got the ball in the centre of the field, while the other four contestants were endeavoring to make short turns with their ponies. With two good blows of his mallet he sent it through the posts, and won the bout for the blues in 13:00.

At the end of this bout Bryce withdrew from the sport, and the two succeeding trials were made by Beach and Herbert, representing the blues, against Belmont and Iselin, for the reds. In the fifth bout Belmont and Beach made the grand charge on the ball in the centre of the field. Both missed their mark, and Herbert, who followed closely on Beach, took the ball. Belmont seemed to have become demoralised, and failed to turn his pony in time to secure even a "knock-out." Herbert gave one more blow to the ball and sent it between the posts, in 1:20, registering another victory for the blues. In the sixth bout, Beach and Herbert did good work, but Iselin and Belmont were on their mettle, and the contest was a hard fought one. After a struggle of 11 minutes Beach made the goal. It was now sunset, and the game was ended. The score stood—blues, 4; reds, 2.

To-morrow there will be a grand athletic entertainment, under the auspices of the Manhattan Polo Association, in which all the amateur champions will participate, and several will attempt to lower the records.

THE GULNARE'S ARCTIC VOYAGE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Capt. Howgate has received the following telegram from Lieut. Doane, who went out in command of the exploring party in the Guinare:

ST. JOHN, Newfoundland, Sept. 25, 1880.

Capt. H. W. Howgate:

The Guinare returned last evening. Lost one boat and all the deck load in a gale on the 8d of August. Reached Disco on the 8th with two planks loose and stove-in starboard quarter. Till list repairing. Took two weeks to coal half supply. Came in here mostly by sail. Pavy and Clay remained at Eltenbank. No casualties. DOANE.

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ON MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK, WE SHALL SELL THE FOLLOWING LINES OF GOODS AT THE EXCEEDINGLY TEMPTING PRICES QUOTED BELOW:

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42 PIECES COLORED SATIN DE LYONS, PURCHASED AT AUCTION, OFFERED AT $1 75 A YARD; FULLY WORTH $2 50.

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THE ABOVE ARE THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN THE CITY.

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FINE TRIMMED DERBYS, FROM 65c.

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OUR STOCKS ARE LARGER AND ASSORTMENTS FINER THAN EVER BEFORE, AND

OUR PRICES ARE POSITIVELY BELOW COMPETITION.

THE GREAT INCREASE IN OUR BUSINESS HAS COMPELLED US TO ENLARGE OUR ESTABLISHMENT, AND DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS WE HAVE INCREASED OUR FACILITIES BY ERECTING A LARGE IRON-FRONT BUILDING ON SIXTH-AVENUE, WHICH WE HAVE ADDED TO OUR STORE, MAKING IT THE LARGEST, BEST LIGHTED, PLEASANTEST, AND MOST COMFORTABLE SHOPPING RESORT IN THE CITY.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION HAS BEEN PAID TO VENTILATION, AND WE NOW HAVE THE BEST-VENTILATED STORE IN THIS COUNTRY, AS THE VENTILATING APPARATUS ENABLES US TO SUPPLY 1,500,000 CUBIC FEET OF FRESH AIR EVERY HOUR.

IMPORTED SUITS AND CLOAKS,

HATS AND BONNETS,

AND THOSE OF OUR OWN DESIGNS.

Black Silks, Black Dress Goods, Colored Silks, Satins, Brocades, Velvets, Plushes, &c.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, WORSTEDS, LACES, AND LACE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, &C.

Hosiery and Underwear, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Toiletrie, &c.

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, &C.

Linens, Blankets, Flannels, White Goods, Muslins, Sheetings, Skirts, &c.

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SHOES OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

CHINA, GLASS, AND ART POTTERY.

THIS DEPARTMENT, HERETOFORE THE LARGEST IN THE CITY, WE HAVE ALSO GREATLY ENLARGED, AND FOR DENSITY OF STOCK, CHOICE GOODS, AND VARIETY OF STYLES IT HAS NO EQUAL.

LADIES' LUNCH-ROOM.

NEW AND ELEGANTLY FITTED, WITH SEATING CAPACITY FOR 200.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF OUR PATRONS WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY WITH WIRES TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. ALSO, THE BELL TELEPHONE.

R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO.

ATTRACTIVE OPENING

OF

Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Dress Goods.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

Broadway, 5th-av., and 22d-st.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT

FROM A LEADING LYONS MANUFACTURER, CONSISTING OF

50,000 YARDS OF

RICH BROCADED SATINS

IN NEWEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.

12,700 yards of which will be offered at 90 cents per yard.
The present actual value is $1 50.
11,300 yards in rare patterns, price $1 50, worth $2.
5,000 yards sublime quality $2, worth $2 50.

ALSO,

A REALLY MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF

RICH SILKS, SATINS, AND VELVETS,

FOR COSTUMES AND TRIMMINGS,

IN NEWEST COLORS AND COMBINATIONS, COMPRISING

BLACK AND COLORED SATIN MARVEILLEUX,
SATIN A LU REINE,
SATIN SURAH,
VELOURS PEKIN,
VELOURS SATIN DAMASSE,
VELOURS BROCADE POMPADOUR,
VELOURS FANTAISIE, TOUT SOIE,
SATIN JARDINIERE,
SATIN SICELE, OR ET ARGENT,

IN

Plushes, Velvets, Satins, and Silks

The New Colors Are

SCARLET, VIELOR, LOUTRE, MOUSSE, BOURDEAUX, CYPRESS, FOREST, PALE AMETHYST, HELIOTROPE, CARDINAL, DAHLIA, PRUNE, And a Full Range of Olive Tints.

THE COLORED DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT Contains

PARISIAN NOVELTIES IN PERSIAN DESIGNS, $1 to $3 50 a yard.
PURE CAMEL'S HAIR, CHOICE COLORS, 69c. to $1 50 a yard.
COLORED MOHAIR CLOTHS, Fall Shades, 75c. to 85c. a yard.
SHOOFLY CLOTHS, in variety, 75c. a yard.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, just received, from 45c. upward.
RAINPROOF CLOTHS, plain colors, 75c., worth $1 25.
SCOTCH TARTAN and SATIN PLAIDS, 40c., 45c., 50c. a yard.
FRENCH MOUCHOIR PLAIDS, HIGH NOVELTIES.
ALL-WOOL NAVY-BLUE DRESS FLANNELS, 25c. to $1 the yard.

A SPECIAL OFFERING OF

PRINTED ALL-WOOL SATINES,

PRICE 35c. A YARD,

REDUCED FROM $1.

IN

MOURNING GOODS,

The exhibit comprises

LUPIN'S FRENCH CASHMERES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, and DRAP D'ALMA, CASHMERE DE LINDE.
FRENCH CAMEL'S